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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO 164. BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
13th September	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6060	Mooltan.	10000
18th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Ton
31st February.	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mecina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May	Cale lonia	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE-	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate,	"A" rate "B" rate,
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 475	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
,,LONDON	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi.	5500	24th Aug.	9th Sept.
Jinsen Maru	J. C. Richards.	3785	7th Sep	19th Sept
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	21st Sept.	3rd Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y, Kamoshita	4936	19th Octr.	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	580	16th Nov.	28th Nov.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay

THE

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LIMITED,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK

teamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
KASARA ..	1195,	Thu. 11th Sept,	9 a. m.	Direct
LINGA ..	12185,	Fri. 12th Sept.	*6 a.m.	Direct
LHASA ..	2184,	Mon. 15th Sept.	11 a.m.	† P. & O. & C.M.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

† Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Kasara," 1,195, tons, on Thursday, 11th September, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS (Weekly.)

S.S. "Putiala," 2,998 tons, on Thursday, 11th September calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
†LINDULA ..	3358	Thursday, 18th Sept
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	,, 2nd October
†PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 16th October
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 30th October.

†Calls at Lamoo Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA. (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co
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9th September, 1913.

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OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALS BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg...	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

896

FUNDS exceed.....£19,031,200

ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,139,552

FIRE LIFE MARINE PROFITS AND Motor Car Insurance.

Send for Prospectus *Particulars to:—*

C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary,
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
Hummum St., Fort

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THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short, deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

160

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah. Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay) Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of Dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, Particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. EBGIN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid up Capital	£400,000
Reserve Fund	£15,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders	£600,000

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BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be assertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

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BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivors or survivors.

Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

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THE

Bombay Chronicle

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Authorised Capital	50,00,000
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Expert actuarial advice.
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PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs.	3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50	,,	2-12
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Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50	,,	2—6
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REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

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Applicants must have had not less than 7 years' training in a Mechanical Drawing Office.
2. 2ND CLERK, Pay Rs. 69 to Rs. 92, according to qualifications.
3. 3RD ACCOUNT CLERK, Pay Rs. 60.
Electrical Engineer to Govt.,
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A "BEAUTY AND JOY" (in English).
An interesting and instructive Novel of Indian life (original), a Moral guide for all Communities of about 500 pages. Price (for previous subscribers) Rupee One, Postage extra, and
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MOTILAL M. MUNSHI, B.A., LL.B.
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Dumas (near Surat)
5th September, 1913. 0424

KING GEORGE'S MEDICAL COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.—NURSES WANTED at once. Application forms and particulars of pay and allowances from PRINCIPAL.

WANTED for Karachi, an experienced pure English Nurse for girl of three and boy one year old. Wages Rs. 40.
Apply Mrs. LANGRISHE. Abergeldie, Simla.

WANTED, in October next at Peshawar, a pair-horsed LANDAU, rubber-tyred, with lamps, etc., complete.
Apply starting price and giving full particulars with description and maker's name to
CAPTAIN W. A. GARSTIN,
Nathiagali, N.W.F.P.

WANTED, in October next at Peshawar, a pair-horsed LANDAU, rubber-tyred, with lamps, etc., complete.
Apply stating price and giving full particulars with description and maker's name to
CAPTAIN W. A. GARSTIN,
Nathiagali, N.W.F.P.

WANTED, a well-qualified person for the post of MANAGER & ENGINEER, possessing first class Mechanical Engineer Certificate and having good knowledge of Spinning and Carding. Apply sharp with testimonials stating terms and salary. THE AMRITSAR COTTON MILLS CO., LD.,
Amritsar.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for the Palitana State, a STATE ENGINEER for a period of two years. Must be a well qualified all-round Engineer, with at least 10 years' practical experience. Pay up to Rs. 600, according to qualifications Free quarters. Man with knowledge of Guzerati preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials as to qualifications and character, and stating age and what pay acceptable, to
THE ADMINISTRATOR,
Palitana State, Kathiawar.

WANTED—CLERK for Quarter Master's Office, Poona Horse; must have thorough working knowledge of English and be able to type. Would be required to enlist and go through sport and easy course in Riding School and sign special agreement to serve 5 years. Net pay Rs. 34 (exclusive of horse allowance) per mensem rising to Rs. 40. Apply sending copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, and references to ADJUTANT, Poona Horse, Secunderabad.

WANTED a PRINCIPAL for the Rishikul Brahmchari Ashram, Hardwar, with the following qualifications:
(1) A graduate,
(2) A good disciplinarian.
(3) An experienced teacher,
(4) Sanatan Dharmi,
(5) A profound Sanskrit Scholar.
Pay Rs. 150, with future prospects.
Apply with copies of testimonials, etc., to
SECRETARY,
Rishikul, Hardwar.

BURMA RAILWAYS.

WANTED for the office of the Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Superintendent a qualified Accountant with experience in Locomotive and Workshop accounts who for at least five years has held a responsible position in connection with such work.
Pay Rs. 225 rising to Rs. 300 by annual increments of Rs. 15 for each year's approved service.
Applications stating age and experience, and if in service whether permission to apply has been obtained from present employer, and accompanied with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th September 1913.
Second class steamer fare from Calcutta or Madras will be paid to candidate selected on signing service agreement.
J. R. PHILLIPS.
Loco. & Carr. Superintendent.
INSEIN,
2nd Sept. 1913.

WANTED.

WANTED—a Hindu clerk for writing Gujrathi accounts and books. Salary Rs. 15 per month. Apply to
RUSTOMJI CURSETJI,
No. 3 Slater Road
near Grant Road Station.

WANTED—A NEWSPAPER DESPATCH CLERK, good prospects. Apply personally with copies of testimonials to The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—LOAN of Rs. 25,000 for one year at 7½ per cent., on security of immoveable property in Bombay. Brokers need not apply. Write to No. 61, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0441

WANTED—AN ENGLISHMAN, as a CLERK, in a Native State in Rajputana, Pensioner preferred. None but those having some experience in law need apply to "Z" c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0489

WANTED—By AN EXPERIENCED HINDU of good family service as personal assistant or Manager in a respectable firm. Studied English up to the Matriculation. Apply Box 60, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0438

WANTED a very showy MALE ELEPHANT for "Sawari." Please state height, age, and price with Photograph. Apply to HAZUR A. D. C., Bhavnagar State.

WANTED a MUNSHI to give lessons to two English gentlemen, residing on the Apollo Bunder. State salary required and other particulars to "Learners" care of "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A female Sub-Assistant Surgeon Civil Hospital, Secunderabad; pay Rs. 50 per mensem plus Rs. 10 house rent. Applications to be forwarded to the MEDICAL OFFICER in charge, Civil Hospital, Secunderabad.

WANTED a Lecturer to teach English and Logic to Intermediate classes at the Agra College. Initial salary Rs. 100 per mensem. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to THE SECRETARY, Agra College Committee, at once.

WANTED by an experienced Hindu of good family SERVICE of PERSONAL ASSISTANT or MANAGER in a respectable family, studied English upto Matric. Apply Box 60, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED at once a qualified Lady Doctor on Rs. 175 per month, boarding free, travelling paid according to Civil Service Regulations. Preference will be given to a specialist in female diseases who should be kind and sympathetic towards her patients. Apply soon with testimonials to RAJA SAHEB DEO BAHADUR, Sirguja State, C. P.

WANTED—Some GRADUATES on permanent service to start with Rs. 30 (thirty). Apply sharp to the nudersigned before the 15th instant.
(Sd.) CHAGANLAL G.,
KINKHABWALA,
Assistant Accountant-General,
Public Works Branch.
Baroda 5th September, 1913.

WANTED—Four couple English Fox Hounds, strong, healthy and musical, at a reasonable price. All dogs will be preferred. Apply to K. B. SAHIBZADA SHER ALI KHAN, A.D.C. to His Highness.
J. RUSTOMJI,
Chief Secretary,
Jaora Darbar.

WANTED, a qualified FOREST OFFICER for Maihar State. Pay Rs. 100 per mensem plus fixed Travelling Allowance of Rs. 20. Apply stating age, caste and qualifications with copies of certificates (which will not be returned) including copy of the last certificate received by the applicant from his last employer, to
THE DEWAN,
Maihar, E. I. R.

WANTED two Overseers for the Durbhanga Raj on salaries of Rs. 50 to 75 per month according to qualifications.—Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age and experience, to the GENERAL MANAGER, Durbhanga Raj, up to 25th September 1913.

WANTED, in October next at Peshawar, a pair-horse LANDAU, rubber-tyred, with lamps. etc., complete.
Apply stating price and giving full particulars with description and maker's name to
CAPTAIN W. A. GARSTIN,
Nathiagali, N.W.F.P.

WANTED A well qualified and experienced MEDICAL OFFICER (Indian) on Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 per mensem, according to qualifications, rising to Rs. 300 by an annual increment of Rs. 10. Also a good L.M.S., with experience in hospital work preferred, on Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 150. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY,
to His Highness the Maharaja,
Nepal.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Bull Terrier puppies, long pedigrees both sides; dam a prize winner at English shows, Rs. 75 each. Apply MONTE ROSA, Dadysett Hill, Bombay.

FOR SALE—Available first week in October—Foxhounds, 2½ couple bitches; 6 couple dogs. For particulars apply to Hon. SEC., Belgaum Hunt, (c/o 110th L. Inf.)

FOR SALE—400 High Velocity Cogswell and Harrison Certus Rifle, only fired 400 rounds, with about 60 cartridges. In good condition, very accurate. Price Rs. 200. Apply CAPT. LARGE, 3rd Middlesex Regt., Cawnpore.

FOR SALE 1912—10-12 Clement Bayard Motor, complete with hood, screen, 5 lamps, speedometer, and wheels fitted with detachable Warland Dual Rims and one spare rim. Brought out in November 1912. In good order. Price Rs. 4,000 or offer. Apply CAPT. H. C. POLLOCK, R.E., Jhansi.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION a 16 B. H. P. Oil Engine, pump and accessories, on Monday, 15th September 1913, by the Borsud Municipality. For particulars apply to
THE CHAIRMAN,
Borsud Municipality. 0414

FOR SALE.—A 1911 TRIUMPH MOTOR CYCLE, free engine, in good running order. New outer cover, spare inner tube and accessories, Rs. 600.
Ladies' rubber-tyred CABRIOLET by Evans, Pindi, in good order, Rs. 350. Apply.
EXEC. ENGINEER,
Nasik.

TO BE LET.

A FLAT in "North Cote House," Apollo Bunder. Rent Rs. 155.
FLATS in "Rachel Lodge," Apollo Bunder.
First floor in Junjeera Chambers. Rent Rs. 255.
Ground floor West in Junjeera Chambers. Rent. Rs. 225.
Third floor No. 6, Waterloo Mansions. Rent Rs. 230.
First floor West in Jenkins House. Rent. Rs. 105.
Third floor East in Jenkins House. Rent Rs. 115.
The ground floor of "Dantra House," Apollo Bunder. Rent moderate.
A SHOP on Esplanade Road for years in the occupation of Messrs. Thomson and Taylor. Chemists, who are moving to more suitable premises.
Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Hummum Street,
House Telephone No. 458.
Office Telephone No. 2611. 0449

FROM 1st October, a FLAT in "Thoburn House," Apollo Bunder. Rent Rs. 122. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Hummum Street,
House Telephone No. 458.
Office Telephone No. 2611.

TO LET—COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW with stabling and outhouses. Rent Rs. 85, at Victoria 3 Cross Lane, Byculla. Apply to Mrs. Nariman on the premises.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, Next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

SAPAT LOTION.

An efficient remedy for ringworm. This medicine is a perfumed water, which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch scurvy, rupture in feet, biles of long standing scales, dry psora within three days.

Price As 4 per bottle.

SAPAT & Co.,
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

ALL the subscribers to the Prof. Entee Address and Memorial Fund are cordially invited to attend at a meeting of the subscribers to be held in the Samaldas College premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 6 p.m., when the question of memorial, to be raised out of the balance in hand, will be considered and finally approved.
(Sd.) KASHIRAM B. JANI,
VAI KUNTHRAY, N. MEHTA,
Hon. Secretaries,
Prof. Entee A. and M. Committee.
Bhavnagar, 4th September, 1913.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that on TUESDAY, the 9th and SUNDAY, the 14th September, 1913, the following roads will be closed to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 4-30 and 8 p.m., on account of the immersion of Ganpatis:—
Chaupati Road from the Old Level Crossing to its junction with Harvey Road, Hughes Road from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with Harvey Road, the whole of French Road, Chaupati Back Road from Harvey Road to French Road and Sandhurst Bridge.
Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort or vice versa shall proceed along the following roads:—
Walkeshwar to Fort. Via Walkeshwar Road, Chaupati, Harvey Road past Fire Brigade Station on to Girgaum Road over Kennedy Bridge and New Queen's Road.
The same route to be followed in reverse order for vehicular traffic from Fort to Walkeshwar.
Cumballa Hill to Fort. Via Hughes Road, Harvey Road past Fire Brigade Station on to Girgaum Road and down New Queen's Road.
The same route to be followed in the reverse order for vehicles proceeding from Fort to Cumballa Hill.
R. MACTIER,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 8th September, 1913.

IMPORTANT TO LARGE COTTON MILLS, FLOUR MILLS, SUGAR FACTORIES, ETC.—FOR SALE. One Second-hand Compound Surface condensing Corliss Valve Engine, 800 H. P., by Hick Hargreaves, 26 by 44, by 72, running smoothly, 60 revolutions, 20 ropes, 1¾in. dia. with patent Automatic Barring Engine, all in good working order, with all fittings complete, capable to run a cotton mill of 25,000 Spindles and 400 Looms for another 20 years, to be sold very cheap as it lies at the old Soonderdas Mill, Gilder, Street, Byculla Bombay.

MADRAS CORPORATION NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE LOAN of Rs. 3,42,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and having a currency of 30 years, will be raised by the Corporation of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 283 and 284 of the Supplement to the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 2nd September, 1913.
Tenders should be sent into this Office, with deposit addressed to the President, by noon, on the 22nd of September, 1913.
The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 1st October 1913.
VIJAYARAGHAVACHARYA,
Revenue Officer,
Revenue Department,
Corporation of Madras,
Madras, 5th September, 1913.

SEALED TENDERS for the erection of a BUILDING in connection with the Antonio Da Silva's High School at Dadar, will be received on MONDAY, the 15th September, 1913 at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at the Office of the Undersigned.
No Tender will be received unless accompanied with a Deposit of Rs. 100 (One Hundred).
Plans, Conditions of Contract and Specification of Work, may be seen at the Office of the Undersigned between the hours of 1 and 5 p.m. (S.T.),
Copies of Form of Tender can be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned on payment of Re. 1 one per each set.
THE HONORARY SECRETARY does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY & CO.,
F. R. I. B. A., &c.,
Architects, &c.
Markur's Building, Apollo Street,
Fort, Bombay 8th September, 1913.

CUTCH STATE RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR COAL.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of good steam Bengal coal picked, free from slack, dust and other impurities, suitable for Locomotive Engines, for one year, from the 1st October to 30th September, 1914, delivered F. O. B. Bombay, or C. F. I. Tuna Bander, Cutch, or Bedi Bander, Jamnagar. Supply to be completed before the end of March, 1914, by a monthly instalment of not less than 50 tons.
A copy of the prescribed Form of Tender and of Agreement to be entered into between the Railway Administration and the Tenderer, whose Tender may be accepted, can be obtained on application to THE STORE-KEEPER, Cutch State Railway, Bhuj, on payment of one rupee. All Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed Form.
Tenders must be submitted in sealed covers, and superscribed "Tender for Coal."
All Tenders should reach the Office of THE MANAGER and CHIEF-ENGINEER, Cutch State Railway, Bhuj, on or before THURSDAY, the 25th September, 1913, quantities, etc., will be supplied on application to THE STOREKEEPER.
The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
J. CAMPBELL KIRBY.
Manager and Chief-Engineer,
C. S. Ry.
Manager and Chief-Engineer's Office,
Bhuj, 1st September, 1913.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.,
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE STOCK OF RICH COTTON SILK, VELVET AND PLUSH, KNITTING SILK THREAD, FANCY BORDERS, CARRIAGE RUGS, SHOP FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instruction from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Ezra Abdulla Yamin Turkey, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS-DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th, and TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY the 10th, day of September, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the goods of the above Insolvent, lying in the Shop, at Shaikh Memon Street, out of Fort (next to Muljee Jeitha's Cloth Market), such as large quantity of French and German Cotton and Silk, plain velvet of black and various fancy light and dark colours, flowered and striped velvets, plush of various colours, knitting silk thread, tapestry, China silk, bundles of fancy borders, carriage rugs, also large stock of Astrakhan and Turkish Caps, shop furniture, iron safe, clock, foot sewing machine, etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid for and delivery to be taken of, within two days after the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN HIS UNRECOVERED OUTSTANDING.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Meghjee Khetsey and others, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, on MONDAY the 15th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), the right title and interest of the above Insolvent in his unrecovered outstandings amounting to Rs. 2,35,110-1-5. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of the sale.
For further particulars and conditions of sale and the list of outstanding apply to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th September, 1913. 251

MENESSE & CO.,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Section 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act. VIII, of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, THIS-DAY, TUESDAY, 9th September, 1913, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—
150 cases cement, tallow, China clay, tin, plates, tooth powder, catalogues, tiles, window glass, printed matter, chlorinate of lime, Edison's batteries, perfumery, turpentine paint, alizarine dye, planed boards, cowries, soda ash, dry rapes, wallnuts, plums, woollen and cotton piece-goods, chemical bleached wood pulp, skins, iron bars, horse box and various other articles.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ENGINE AND PUMP.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Co., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 15th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Company's Wharf Depot, Colaba:—
One unserviceable Engine and one Pump.
MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th September, 1913. 256

GENUINE CARARA
MARBLE STATUARY
A few select pieces at
English Prices
PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD. To-Night! Tel. No. 1271.
A Superb Classical Drama
CLIOS and PHYLETES.
A Magnificent Itala Masterpiece, produced in the style of that world famous film-play.
"THE FALL OF TROY."
If you have seen "The Fall of Troy" you can guess this must be like. If you have not
Come and See for Yourselves.
SAVED BY HER LION. (Exciting Forest Drama)
WATERFALLS IN FINLAND. (Coloured Views.)
MYSTERIOUS BATH-TUB. (Screaming Comic.)
3 Shows nightly at 7, 8-30, and 10.
Saturday, and Sunday, 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOWS—Saturday and Sunday—5-30 to 6-30.

THE EXCELSIOR.
(Full Programme at 6-30 p.m.
Pictures only at 8-30 p.m.)
DON'T FAIL TO HEAR
the
PANTOMIME FAVOURITE.
(Miss Alice Digby)
CHARMING SONGS AND DAINTY DANCES.
FULL PICTURE PROGRAMME AS USUAL.
including the drama
LIKE A SISTER
showing explosion of an æroplane in mid-air,
MATINEES.
on
Parsi Holidays
Thursday, and Friday
at 3 p.m.
when the great film
LES MISERABLES.
complete will be shown.
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WHY WORRY ABOUT DHOBIES?
WHEN THE
New Electric Laundry
guarantees entire satisfaction in
DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING
of clothings of all descriptions
Clothes Treated Antiseptically.
Original colour of garments retained.
REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.
Prices compare favourably with local rates.
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44, PRINCE BUILDINGS.
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE Co., Ld.
OFFICES: 3, Elphinstone Circle
FORT, BOMBAY.
SOME SPECIAL FEATURES of the Company are:—
CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENT and ANNUITIES.
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The Company is prepared to advance Loans at most reasonable rates of interest on security of its own Policies.
Applications for Agencies invited.
Exceptional opportunities offered to energetic men with spare time.
Full particulars on application to—
E. F. HALLIWELL,
Resident Secretary
for
Western India, Sind and Madras Presidency.
TELEPHONE No. 2252.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "BALTIC."
278

DRINK
VITTEL GRAND SOURCE
The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.
Sole Agents in India,
PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,
Vad Gadi, BOMBAY.
To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists
YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.
Keep the body pure by keeping the filters active and healthy.

The British Crown
Assurance Corporation Ltd.
FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates.
Prompt payment of Claims.
Agents:—NOORMAHOMED & CO.,
72, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

THE
Anglo-Indian Empire League.
OFFICES: WHEELER'S BUILDINGS 3RD FLOOR, 218 HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
[Telephone No. 1138.]
Patron:
The Rt. Revd. Edwin James Palmer, M.A.D.D. The Lord Bishop of Bombay.
President-in-Council:
James McDonald Esqr., J. P., Hony. Presidency Magistrate (on leave).
Offg. President-in-Council.
Henry Alfred Handley Payne Esqr., Solicitor (Messrs. Payne & Co).
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EMPLOYMENT & BUREAU & REGISTRY OFFICE for Europeans and Anglo-Indians in need of employment. All trades supplied with clerks, typists, tutors governesses, etc., etc. Employers of Labour may rely on us implicitly, supplying them with the best class of employees obtainable.
Office Hours: 11-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.
Further particulars from
THE HONY. SECRETARY.

MOTOR CARS.
To suit all Pockets, Purposes and Tastes.
BELSIZE, AUSTIN, B. S. A.
SUNBEAM. STUDEBAKER.
From Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 15,000.
Trial Runs on any of above cars by arrangement with
HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
Rampart Row, Fort
Tel. 1134.
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CROMPTONS BOMBAY, LTD.,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

CONTRACTORS FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING FANS LIFTS

THE CROMPTON FAN GIVES THE MOST BREEZE FOR THE LEAST CURRENT.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ltd.,

35-37, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

For the 8th Sep. 1913.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 8th September 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Multan, in defect at Ambala and normal elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Agra has had 0.26", Cawnpore 1.66" and Allahabad 0.22". Skies are moderately clouded in the southern districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Jhansi. Day temperature is in excess at Agra and Jhansi; night temperature is below the average at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur records 0.24" of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad reports 0.45" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in north Gujarat and lightly to moderately clouded in other districts. The air is slightly damper in the area of rainfall. Day temperature is below the average at Bhuj, Deesa and Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0.11", Ratnagiri 0.55", Mormugao 1.37" and Karwar 0.16". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in south Hyderabad; Hyderabad has had 0.25". Skies are heavily clouded in the area of rainfall and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Sholapur and Bijapur where maximum temperature is in excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, fairly general in the United Provinces and local in east Rajputana, north Gujarat and south Hyderabad.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Konkan and fairly general in the extreme eastern districts of the United Provinces. Isolated showers are probable in Gujarat, Rajputana and south Hyderabad. A few falls may occur in the south Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON MONDAY, the 8th of September 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th)	92.8	81.0	88	..	0.00	—0.01
Jask	99.3	84.8	86	..	0.00	—0.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th)	104.3	87.6	23	..	0.00	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	97.3	82.0	79	..	10.28	+5.75
Rawalpindi	92.4	70.1	76	..	22.90	+2.53
Lahore	97.9	77.7	68	..	17.97	+4.11
Sirsa	95.3	77.5	68	..	17.84	+7.84
Ambala	95.5	72.9	60	..	28.21	+6.92
Delhi	97.5	79.3	69	..	13.56	—6.92
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	100.5	78.5	67	0.26	7.39	—14.40
Mainpuri	?	?	87	..	10.66	—10.47
Jhansi	96.1	77.5	64	..	9.44	—21.03
Cawnpore	91.1	76.0	81	1.66	18.77	—9.72
Allahabad	92.1	74.0	87	0.22	22.36	—8.28
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	101.6	78.8	75	..	2.91	+0.68
Karachi	84.0	76.0	74	..	12.01	+6.11
Ajmer	86.6	75.2	79	..	10.64	—6.91
Jaipur	96.2	75.1	82	0.24	12.39	—7.35
Kotah	90.1	76.1	69	..	15.30	—7.60
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	85.0	73.0	86	..	38.37	+26.18
Dwarka	87.3	77.2	86	..	17.25	+4.05
Veraval	82.1	77.8	84	..	24.55	+8.81
Rajkot	88.1	70.8	90	..	27.69	+4.89
Bhavnagar Para.	91.0	73.8	84	..	35.27	+18.45
Surat	85.9	74.1	91	0.08	37.06	+2.29
Ahmedabad	88.1	75.7	90	0.45	35.17	+9.67
Deesa	80.3	73.4	90	0.06	34.74	+13.65
Neemuch	80.9	69.0	89	..	23.89	+0.28
Indore	80.1	70.1	88	..	36.06	+11.06
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86.8	72.3	79	..	30.32	—15.29
Saugor	86.8	69.6	77	..	29.21	—15.31
Hoshangabad	84.6	70.9	86	..	36.14	—3.29
Khandwa	86.7	71.1	78	..	38.15	+15.46
Akola	87.2	71.5	84	..	25.81	2.14
Amraoti	86.8	71.3	87	..	34.32	+9.59
Nagpur	87.6	72.8	72	..	42.95	+5.32
Chanda	90.0	74.0	77	..	49.37	+8.64
Raipur	88.7	76.6	80	..	33.96	—4.49
KONKAN						
Bombay	84.3	76.2	90	0.11	65.27	+4.27
Ratnagiri	84.8	72.9	81	0.55	66.26	—21.39
Mormugao	83.0	72.2	97	1.37	82.03	+1.76
Karwar	78.7	72.0	92	0.16	83.04	—20.82
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.9	66.6	79	..	12.91	—1.12
Ahmednagar	88.1	66.5	76	..	18.34	+5.20
Poona	82.5	66.3	84	..	22.33	+5.70
Sholapur	93.3	71.1	64	..	10.69	—6.09
Bijapur	93.2	69.3	73	..	8.93	—0.87
Belgaum	79.3	64.5	92	0.08	31.27	—3.52
Aurangabad	83.9	66.3	81	0.02	19.89	+0.56
Nizamabad (Indur).	89.4	73.2	82	..	35.60	+6.13
Hyderabad	86.8	71.7	92	0.25	13.95	—5.34
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	82.8	72.8	78	0.03	80.73	—21.01
Calicut	81.3	74.6	90	..	?	?
Cochin	84.7	74.2	84	..	64.75	—1.48
Colombo	85.5	75.5	84	0.02	12.73	—4.72
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam.	92.8	80.2	71	..	7.76	—11.12
Bellary	95.0	73.3	61	..	3.07	—4.13
Cuddapah	93.5	78.5	57	..	5.42	—9.68
Madras	90.5	79.5	63	..	5.04	—7.30
Banglore	84.8	63.3	85	..	9.71	—4.70
Coimbator	89.9	68.8	78	..	2.86	—1.69
Trichinopoly	93.1	76.8	55	..	1.98	—6.23
Negapatam	98.2	76.7	77	..	?	?

Are your in office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearn's Headache Cure gives quick purgatives.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

There has been a slight increase in the activity of the Bay current and rainfall has increased in Burma and North-east India. The Arabian Sea current continues weak but has given a few light showers in the United Provinces. The tendency to the formation of a disturbance in the Bay persists. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, east of United Provinces and east Rajputana. A few falls also have occurred in the North-west Frontier Provinces, Gujarat, east of Central Provinces and south Hyderabad.

Port Blair, Tavoy and Bhamo report two inches; Mergui, Akyab, Myitkyina, Sibsagar and Bogra one; Dhubri and Jalpaiguri one and a half; Darbhanga two; Cawnpore one and a half; Benares and Lucknow a half; Agra, Allahabad, Dehra Dun and Jaipur a quarter; Jagdalpur three quarters and Marmagoa one and a half.

Forecast:—No large change.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP. C.I.E., V. D., COMMANDING.

Sept. 9.

829. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A.M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.-Mufti.

830. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesday and Friday at 7. A.M.

831. *Machine Gun.*—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A.R.S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters to-day Tuesday the 9th inst. at 6-45 P.M.

832. *Recruits Parade.*— "G" Company Recruits will parade on Wednesday the 10th instant at 7. 30 A.M. at the Bombay Gymkhana. Dress.-Mufti.
Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.
II. All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Friday at 6. 30 P.M.

833. *Lecture.*—In accordance with Brigade Order No. 194 dated 23rd July 1913, Major E.G. W. Pratt. 95th Russell's Infantry will give a lecture to-day the 9th Instant in the Bombay Vol. Artillery Lecture Room (and not in the R.G.A. Lecture Room as previously notified) at 7-15 P.M.
Subject:-The period 1st December to the end of December including the battle of Austerlitz.
All Officers and members of the volunteer Units are invited to be present. Dress. Plain Clothes.

834. *Arms.*—Every Volunteer who draws a Rifle from Head-Quarters will immediately on the completion of his Standard Test return his Rifle to Head-Quarters for 10 days to be properly cleaned.

835. *Musketry.*—The Range at Ghat Kopar is reserved for "F" Company Class Firing on Sunday the 14th and 21st instant.

836. *Adjutant's Office.*—The Adjutant's Office will be closed except for urgent work on Thursday the 11th and Friday the 12th on account of public holidays.

(Signed) H. B. Murray, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles

BOMBAY VOLUNTER ARTELLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR COMMANDING.

Sept. 8.

Viceroy's Competitions.—Members wishing to enter for Viceroy's Competition 1913-14 should submit their names, with entrance fee Rs. 4-0-0, to the Adjutant B.V.A., not later than 20th September 1913.

207. *Semaphore Class.*—The Semaphore Signalling Class will parade on Tuesday the 9th instant at 6-30 P.M. at Head-Quarters.
The following is published for information:

208. *Educational Lecture.*—Tuesday 9th instant Major E.G.W. Pratt 95th Russell's Infantry, will deliver a lecture at the B.V.A. Lecture Room at 7-15 P.M.
Subject:—The period 1st December to the end of December including the Battle of AUSTERLITZ.
Officers and Members of Volunteer Corps are invited to be present. Dress:—Plain Clothes.

209. *First Aid Class.*—Reference Regimental Order No. 207 The first Aid Lecture is hereby Cancelled.

(Sd.) A. D. Curtis Lieut; R. G. A.,
Offg: Adjutant, Bombay Volun'teer Artellery

JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

An examination of the Home Nursing class organised by Mr. Dosabhai F. Panthaki on behalf of the Parsi Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade, will be held on the 14th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.) by Dr. Dorab Ardeshir Contractor, L. M. & S., B. Hg., at the Elphinstone High School.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 7th September 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches	29·788
Temperature of Air	degrees	80·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	,,	76·0
Dew Point	,,	74·2
Relative humidity of Air		0·83
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		7·4
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	84·3
Minimum do. do.	degrees	77·6
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WSW, W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	195
Fall of Rain	inches	0·02
Total fall during month		2·30
Total fall during year		65·15
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 8th September		0·12

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 60 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 8th September 1913 was 30·025 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ship the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 60 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 60° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913 — High water

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	Sept.	h. m.	f. in.
Tues.	9	m 6 19	35 2
		8 33	25 8
Wed.	10	m 8 8 a	23 4
		9 26	26 2
Thurs.	11	9 14 a	24 1
Fri.	12	m. 10 6	26 7
		10 3 a	24 10
Sat.	13	m 10 37	26 11
		10 38 a	25 7
Sun.	14	m 11 3	27 2
		11 8 a	26 3

1913 — Low water.

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	Sept.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	9	1 40 a	21 4
			8 8
Wed.	10	m 0 53	210 8
		2 58 a	
Thurs.	11	m 2 10	18 7
		3 41 a	19 10
Fri.	12	m 3 9	18 4
		4 14 a	19 1
Sat.	13	m 3 52	18 0
		4 41 a	18 5
Sun.	14	m 4 24	17 9
		5 5 a	17 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
9. (Tues.)	6h. 25m.	6h. 47 m
10. (Wed.)	6h. 25m.	6h. 46 m
11. (Thurs.)	6h. 25m.	6h. 46 m
12. (Fri.)	6h. 26m.	6h. 45 m
13. (Sat.)	6h. 26m.	6h. 44 m
14. (Sun.)	6h. 26m.	6h. 43 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter, August 25th, 5h. 47 m. A.M. New Moon, September 1st, 2h 8·1 m. A.M. First quarter, 7th, 6h. 35·7 m. P.M. Full Moon, 15th, 1h. 15·9 m. P.M.

MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 5.

Grey Shirtings	41-42-in. 38 yards, 16 by 15	..	8-11½
	" " 44-in. 38-38½ yards		9-4½
	9 lbs.	..	
White Shirtings	41-in. 40 yards, 18 square	..	10-3
	Nainsooks 43-in. 19 yards, 22 by 21	..	7-1

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone	Easy.
Retimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	75,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-Day's price.
S. O.	6·89	6·84
O. N.	6·85	6·80
N. D.	6·78	6·74
D. J.	6·78	6·74
J. F.	6·79	6·74
F. M.	6·79	6·74
M. A.	6·80	6·75
A. M.	6·80	6·74
M. J	6·80	6·75

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent).

September 8.

PAPER MARKET.

The Paper Market remained weak to-day. The Market opened at Rs. 96-6-6, gradually declined and touched Rs. 96-3 but again improved and finally closed at Rs. 96-4.

SHARES.

There was no active business in shares to-day and the quotations did not witness any fluctuations.

David stood in the vicinity of Rs. 582-8 for October.

Fazulbhai improved to Rs. 626-4.

Crescents were quoted at Rs.130, Swan at Rs. 296-4 and Finlay at Rs. 340.

Currimbhai changed hands at Rs. 260.

Centrals declined to Rs. 2,060, Standard to Rs. 1,360 and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,560.

There was no doing in Press Shares. Petit declined to Rs. 3,050.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares improved to Rs. 88 and Deferred to Rs. 178.

Tata Hydro Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 1,045.

Indian Specie Bank Shares changed hands at Rs. 61.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent).

September 8.

The local cotton market is firm with a moderate inquiry from local mills and shippers for Japan.

Unsold stocks of cotton in our Local Market on the 1st September were as under:—

	Bales.
H. G. Bengal Sind and Rajputana	4,450
M. G. Bengal Sind and Rajputana	33,609
Barsi style Berar and Khandesh	1,54,242
Mathia Dhollera etc.	44,619
Westerns Compta and Miraj Broach	7,217
Total	2,73,652

Re: American we consider the market a purchase, though we may see occasionally some setbacks caused either by liberal offerings or by Clark's bill; but as deterioration still continues in Texas it is bound to cause an advance, and the situation will become more acute. The first Ginning report of the season 1913-14 is due here to-morrow, showing the amount of cotton ginned up to September 1st. We look for wide fluctuations and erratic changes; a market super-sensitive to weather reports, the approach of the storms, with the balance of power most probably held by spots.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Int.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals (Railway terms)	..	252	..	25 1-14
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals (Railway terms)	263	..	..	do
Do.	270	..	..	25-12-13
Do.	272-3	..	..	25-11-13
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjal (Railway terms)	266	..	..	25-1-14.
M. G. Khandesh	283	271	..	do
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore. Kamptee.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaun	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple	301	..	..	do
Do. do.	267	..	..	25-9-13
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee. Purbani, Good Staple	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	..	..	306½	25-3-14
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	27 2 5	Ready
Westerns, Churke	..	..	28	do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	28	do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	298	do.
M. G. Compta	..	..	286. 7	do.
H. G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..
M. G. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

Are you in office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearns' Headache Cure gives quick relief.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay	Jan, July	13%	1,667-8
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6%	62
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,735
Bank of Madras	do.	12%	1,450
Bank of Rangoon	..	6%	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8%	70
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	7½%	14
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	29-12
The Central Co-oprative Bank, Rs. 15.	..	6½	2
Credit Bank Rs. 10	..	6½%	13
Specie Bank Rs. 50.	Jan-July	9%	62-8
Standard Bank Rs.50	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	Jan.-Aug	14%	282
Allahabad Bank	..	18%	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30	..	9%	28
The Poona Bank: (Old Issue) Rs. 30	June	10%	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15	do.	do.	18
Punjab National Bk.		10%	175
EXCHANGE BANK—			
Chartered Bank	Oct. Apl.	16%	£60
Mercantile Bank £ 12 A	..	7%	£21
£12 B	do.	7%	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp'.	Feb.Aug	£4	£87
Eastern Bank, Ld, £4	New	5%	8
National Bank of India £12	Sep,Mar	14%	1079

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad advance	May-Oct	25	915
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	70
Berar Manufacturing	..	..	107
Bo Cotton Manufg.	..	..	237-8
Bo Dying and M, Co	..	30	700 XD
Bombay-United	May-Nov	25	520
Century	Apl.-Oct.	12	265
Central India	May-Nov	55	2,060
China	Mar.-Sep.	50	685
Chinoi Silk	..	20	805
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,480
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla	April	40	650
Cresuent	Mar-Sep.	5	130
Currimbhoy	do.	12-8	260
David	May-Nov	20	582-8
Edward Sassoon	..	8	185
Emperor Edward	..	25	485
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..	140
Fazulbhoy	May	20	626-4
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,510
Finlay Mills	..	15	340
Gold Mohur	..	25	450
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	700
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475
Hyderabad	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil.	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	107-8
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40	500
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct	60	998
Indore Malwa	Dec.	5	152 8
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	155
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6½	130
Jewraj Baloo	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao	May-Nov	45	1,300
Kohinoor	Mar-Aug.	25	790
Lakshmi Cotton	April	60	1,350
Madhowji Dharamsi	June-Dec	75	1355
Madras United	June-Dec	60	2000
Manockjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	3.055
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	115	3.200
Nawab of Cambay	..	30	165
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	9	235
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	35	1.456
Phoenix	Jan.-July	7½	165
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	395
Ripon	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton	April	Yr.50	825
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr. 35	4.200
Sholapore	June-Dec	250	4.900
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	70
Standard Mills	May-Nov	45	1360
Sun	Oct.	..	120
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	220
Swan	New O	12½	297.8
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	50	1.5 5
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1.335 XD
Union Mill	..	Nil.	135
Vishnu Cotton	..	Nil.	465
Western India	Sep.	Nil.	660
Mysore Spinning	July	45	630
		15	250

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. Rs.	Rs.
Akbar	May	800	4.800
Albert Kurrachee	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	200
Broach City	Oct.	14	130
Fort	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabhpty	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M.	..	15	125
Hingoles	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton	Oct.	8½	137-8
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	..	7%	137-8
Khangaum	Sept.	30	305
Mahmudpura Ctn.	..	7½	100
Mahuva	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufg.	Aug.	12½	235
New East India	Sep.	75	870
New Motisali Co.,	Nov.	50	885
New Berar	Oct.	35	552-8
New Prince of Wales.	do.	45	750
Sind	Nov.	30	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	255
Vaikart, U. P. Ld.	Sept.	40	660
Vardwan G. P.	..	12	125

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	Feb.-July	6½	675
Amritsar Patty	Mar.-Aug.	6%	140
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	Jan.-July.	4	95
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80.		4%	121
Gujerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	120
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	June-Dec.		140
Tapti valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug.	7½	592-8
Ahmedabad Dholaka Railway	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	132-½

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co'.	Oct.-May.	Nil.	150
Ali India U. L. Co., Ld. Rs. 20'	August'	Nil'	15
Bama Skua	..	..	4
Backy Baco	..	..	
Badh Pile	..	..	
Barod Tram Co.	Jan.-Aug.	15	93 XD
Bo. Buma T. Corpr.	..	..	85 CD
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., L	Feb.-Aug.	3	672-8
Bombay Ice Manufg.	H. yearly'	Rs. 2	185
Bombay Flour Mill	Mar.-Oct.	40	188
Bo. Land and Buildin	..	30	20
Bombay Steam Navigation Co., P.	Mar.-Sep.	5	960
Central I. M. Co., Ld.	Sep.-Oct.	6%	408
City of Bombay Building Co.	April	20%	217-6
Delhi Flour	Dec.-Jan	30 Hyr	27½
Empire of I. L. Rs.50	Sept.	8	200
Indian Mercantile. In. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20'	..	3	455
Indian Cotton Oil Company,	Dec.	3 0 1½	11 0
	Old G 100	..	600
	New Issue 25	..	103
	..	..	25
	..	..	101
	March	7%	200
P 100	Oct.-July	13	50
John Roberts & Co.'	..	..	..
Jost' Fans Supply Co. Rs.50.	July. do.	10% 12½	182 107½
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	..	8	101
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75.	July.	..	100
Marks & Co.	..	Nil.	70
Marsland Pre Co. O	..	7%	25
Marsland Price Co. P.	..	20%	500
Napier Hotel Co.	..	..	..
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50.	May	Rs. 3½	35
Phillips & Co.,	July.	40	500
Port Canning Co.	Sept.	10%	35
Shivrajpur Synd, etc	..	45	835 XD
Shivrajpur Debs'	..	..	22
Sidar Carbic G's Co.,	Mar.-Aug.	Nil.	70
Soundy & Co.,	..	..	84
Tata Iron O D & Steel Co. P	Jan.	..	88
	July	..	178
Tata Hydro Electric P 800	..	4%	173
Tacker & Co., 800	..	..	1,042-8
Telephone & Co.,	May	17% Rs.2½	900
Treacher & Co.,	July	Rs. 15	200
			68
			195

Buyers—Seller Nom Nominal Prices
CD—Com, 4% XD—Mr, dividend

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NOTES.

BANK OF BENGAL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

At their meeting yesterday the directors of the Bank of Bengal made no change in the bank rate. Owing to further cash withdrawals the percentage fell from 37 to 35.95. The retention of the rate of interest on demand loans at 5 per cent. indicates no stringency in the money market. Accommodation is still to be had at 2½ per cent. The following memorandum is published by the Bank of Bengal:—

LIABILITIES.

Government Balance at Head Office	Rs. 5,71,716	Increase.
Do. at Branches	,, 1,32,091	Decrease.
Other Deposits	,, 56,78,204	Do.
Post Bills	,, 3,01,042	Do.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	Rs. 2,46,250	Increase.
Loans	,, 4,92,708	Do.
Accounts of credit	,, 14,86,223	Do.
Mercantile Bills	,, 22,38,846	Decrease.
Cash at Head Office	,, 19,63,060	Increase.
Do. at Branches	,, 60,35,108	Decrease.

OPIUM SALE.

The assurances recently uttered by Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons, relating to the disposal of the surplus opium stocks at Shanghai, had an invigorating influence upon this week's sale, in the official opium sale room, in Charnock Place, when an appreciation occurred in values to a somewhat unexpected extent. The total proceeds from the sale of 575 chests were two lakhs more than the sum realised for the same quantity at the August auction, the grand total being Rs. 15,34,900 as against Rs. 13,20,275 obtained last month. The general average price per chest was Rs. 2,669-6-3 as compared with Rs. 2,296-2-1.

THE TEA TRADE.

Seldom, if ever, has the tea trade of Calcutta occupied so strong a position as is now the case. There are heavy offerings at each successive sale, and although the prices realised are higher than usual there is no lessening of the demand, the market being apparently insatiable. The average price realised at twelve sales, up to date, amounted to 8 annas 1 pie per pound, as against 7 annas 6 pies during the same period of last year. In

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

September 8th.

7th S. S. Peter Jebsen	Meyer	Calcutta August 23
S. S. Trafford Hall	Main	Birkenhead August 12
S. S. Principle di Piemonte	Quentino	Geno August 20
S. S. Seistan	Forbes	Rangoon August 25
S. S. Putiala	Bamber	Busreh August 26
S. S. Kasara	Minett	Busreh August 30
S. S. Clan Stuart	Anderson	Liverpool August 13
8th S. S. Homayun	Murch	Jeddah August 27
S. S. Angus	Dakers	Calcutta August 26

DEPARTURES.

September 8th.

S. S. Persia	Nardo	Kobe
S. S. Banca	Garwood	Port Said for order

The following vessels began to load on Monday:—

Steamer	Lawoe	for	Jeddah
"	Principle di Piemonte	for	Genoa, etc.
"	Kasara	for	Persian Gulf

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Salsette with the outward Mails of the 29th ultimo left Aden at 10 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

The N. Y. K. steamer Jinsen Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 5th instant and due in Bombay on Tuesday morning the 9th instant.

S. S. Peter Jebsen.—The steamer Peter Jebsen, 3525 tons, Captain G. Meyer, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, which port she had left on August 23rd with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Trafford Hall.—The Elerman Line steamer Trafford Hall, 3416 tons, Captain J. M. Main, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Birkenhead, which port she had left on August 12th, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Seistan.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Seistan, 2711 tons, Captain R. R. Forbes, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Rangoon, which port she had left on August 25th, with a cargo of timber and rice.

S. S. Putiala.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Putiala, 1929 tons, Captain W. H. Bamber, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Basreh, which port she had left on August 26th, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kasara.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain H. Minett, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Busreh, which port she had left on August 30th, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Clan Stuart.—The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart, 2285 tons, Captain W. L. Anderson, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Liverpool, which port she had left on August 13th, with a general cargo.

S. S. Homayun.—The Asiatic Company's steamer Homayun, 2154 tons, Captain J. H. Murch, arrived in the harbour on Monday from Jeddah, which port she had left on August 27th, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Angus.—The steamer Angus, 2320 tons, Captain J. B. Dakers, arrived in the harbour on Monday from Calcutta, which port she had left on August 26th, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Principle di Piemonte.—The Rubattino Line steamer Principle di Piemonte, 4044 tons, Captain V. Quentino, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Genoa, which port she had left on August 21st with a general cargo.

S. S. Banca.—The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Banca, 3793 tons, Captain A. B. Garwood, sailed on Monday for Port Said for order, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN PORT.

MONDAY, September 8, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed.	Steamer	Capt.	Agents.
A.	Kirkee	Currie	J. F. & Co
C. & R.	Chindmara	Brocq	M. M. & Co.
F.	Sangola	Scott	M. M. & Co.
G.	Kanzler	Schapp	A. S. & Co.
K.	Penug Maru	Murazumi	N. Y. K.
M.	Konig	Cultzan	A. S. & Co.
N.	Lawoe	Costes	D. M. K.
O.	Redbridge	Vassery	W. & A. G. & Co.
P.	Uhenfels	Olbrann	W. & A. G. & Co.

V. DOCK.

1. Nurani	Atkin	T. M. & Co
2. Olympia	Kinnard	W. & A. G. & Co
4. Strathcarn	Braddon	K. N. & Co
5. Montebello	Gill	J. F. & Co
6. Colaba	Robertson	M. M. & Co
7. Bahadur	Peet	T. M. & Co
9. Lubenfels	Kohler	W. & G. & Co
10 & 11. China	Tocque	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
10. & 11 City of York	Bremner	K. N. & Co.
12 & 13. India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. & Co
14. Kasar	Minnett	M. M. & Co
15. Indo Maru	Moneiya	N. Y. K.
16. Capri	Portumato	Rubattino L. Co

H. W. P. D.

Netravati	Fakeera	B. S. N. & Co.

M. W. V. D.

Linga	Manley	M. M. & Co.

H. W. P. D.

Indravati	Esmail	B. S. N. & Co.

M. W. D. D.

Putiala	Bamber	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Adamsturm	Hatenkelk	W. & A. G. & Co.
Alfeld	Niemann	K. N. & Co.
Angus	Dakers.	
Baron	Cawdor	aisole
Budrie	Fisher	Arab Stm Co
Baron Dalmeny	Gordon	K. N. & Co.
Catherine Apcar	Beresford	M. M. & Co.
Clan Stuart	Anderson	J. F. & Co.
Delta	Martin	P & O. Sh. & Co.
Hoseine	Panning	T. M. & Co.
Homayun	Murch	T. M. & Co.
Islamb	Hughes	T. M. & Co.
Inverkip	Glasson	F. M. & Co.
Islanda	McLean	M. M. & Co.
Itria	Galgey	M. M. & Co.
Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co.
Kola	Minett	M. M. & Co.
Manin	Gennoro	T. M. & Co.
Muttra	Carey	M M & Co.
Principle-di-Piemonte	Quentino	Rubattino Line.
Peter Jebsen	Meyer.	
Saad	Bousfield	Arab Steamer.
Singu	Murison	S. W. & Co.
Sutherland	Longstaff	W. & A. G. & Co.
Seistan	Forbes	M. M. & Co.
Trafford Hall	Main	K. N. & Co.
Umgeni	Hagger	W. & A. G Co.
Ujna	Hill	M. M. & Co

FINANCE AND COMMERCE AT HOME.

GOLD COMING BACK.

PROSPECT OF EASIER CONDITIONS.

STEADINESS OF PRICES,

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Still further examples of the extent to which the gold question is seizing the public imagination are published by the London press. Journals that previously confined their interest in these matters to a few lines preceding the daily report of the stock markets are now devoting columns to special articles on the subject. Not only have the financial dailies, such as the "Financial News," "Financial Times" and "Financier" devoted an amount of space hitherto undreamed of to the subject, not only have such weeklies as the "Economist" and the "Statist" made it their chief concern, but we find the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" has treated the readers of that journal to a most interesting and instructive column on the position and working of the Bank of France, and Mr. W. R. Lawson in the "Outlook" has supplied to the lay columns of that journal a treatise on the gold position over here. Mr. Lawson tells us that London bankers begin to suspect that they have made a serious error in their forecast of the money market. Until now they had predicted that there would be little or no relief in loan or discount rates during the second half of the year. I am afraid that for purposes of a foundation to his literary structure, Mr. W. R. Lawson has been inclined to beg the question. Not only London bankers, but French bankers and others, may have overdone the protective system, but who shall say to what extent the present lie to their forecasts is not the result of their own prudence. But, even presuming that they were mistaken in their prophecies, who shall be their critics? Only recent events have revealed the extraordinary extent to which the distribution of money throughout the world has altered during the past few years. Imagination and intuition are not common among the heads of great banking or finance houses, and men of genius, like the late Lord Goschen, who combine an instinct for theory and practical ability, who see clearly underlying causes and future effect, are but occasionally found among the controlling few in the world of money. Nor are they always listened to when they do appear, so ignorant is the average citizen in such matters. I remember reading of the scornful snub which Mr. Goschen, as he then was, received from Mr. Gladstone when the cultured author of the standard work on foreign exchanges ventured to check the flow of eloquence and put the Grand Old Man right on a subject on which he, Mr. Goschen, was an expert. The rows of successful business men surrounding the Liberal leader applauded, yet Mr. Goschen was right on a point obvious to anyone who understood the subject.

THE RETURN OF GOLD.

But to return to the position of the money centres now, the picture of large quantities of gold returning from what are generally known as the borrowing countries at a time like the present, has astonished those who have not studied closely the development of events during the past few years. It is only during that period that these countries have accumulated large stocks of gold as reserves with which to pay cash for their goods when difficulties have arisen in the way of raising fresh capital. Owing to the position of the international markets, largely due to the Balkan war, this time has arrived. On the Continent capital has not been available, industries have suffered severely, with the result that works have stopped in many cases and unemployment is on the increase. The Young South American countries being unable to raise capital freely in Europe to pay for their goods have shipped and are shipping over have a gold, of which they nowdays have a store. Hence to a large extent the unexpected strength of the Bank of England at the present time. Although the necessity of completing this letter in ample time for the mail make it impossible to await this week's Bank of England Return, there is no doubt that there will be considerable addition to the stock of gold, which at the end of last week stood at £41,071,000 against £40,878,000 at the same period in 1912. Foreign exchanges were not so favourable to us during the middle of August last year, and yet the position of the Bank is quite as strong.

Certainly the autumn will see easier conditions in our money market than was anticipated a few months back. Looking at the probable demands on our supplies, some concern has been caused by the course of American exchange; but, thanks to the benevolence of the United States Treasury to which I referred last week—in offering to place £10,000,000 on deposit with the national banks,—one may regard with complacency any danger of large sums being withdrawn from here to move the crops and for other demands that occur during the autumn. Recently I mentioned that the first withdrawal for Egypt in connection with the cotton crop had taken place, but even now it is difficult to say what that demand will be. The crop will be large, but the price of cotton is low and the sum required may be less than was expected a short while back. India will not have obtained anything like the £25,000,000 of the new supplies of gold she took last year, when her imports are reckoned up at the end of 1913.

CITY OF THE DEAD.

That part of the Metropolis known as the City, is at present the City of the dead. This is the quietest fortnight of the year. Throgmorton Street reminds one of those days when some Jewish holiday, more important than usual, denudes the precincts of the Stock Exchange of signs of a vigorous life. Twenty years ago, when I first remember the Stock Exchange, a great Jewish holiday was reflected in the "Street" and there were crowds in those days—while the "House" was noticeable by a falling off in the attendance. Nowadays the increase in numbers and influence of the Jewish element has become so marked, that any event that takes away ninety per cent of our Semitic friends turns the Stock Exchange and its precincts into a wilderness. Slack business and prices adversely affected by foreign politics have been the characteristics. Turkey, in her attitude in the Near East, and the obstinate attitude of the Mexican President have both been adverse factors. Everything hangs on money and no one can be blind to the serious effect these events, especially that in the Balkan quarter, have in putting off the day when available capital on the Continent will be plentiful and the spirit of hoarding will have passed by. Perhaps the most satisfactory feature of the week's business has been the comparative steadiness of prices, despite these adverse circumstances. There can be no doubt that once sure of a fair horizon, investors and speculators will enter the market. The undercurrent could not be better and that is the main thing. There has been a feeling of nervousness regarding labour among Home Rails, a feeling that has not seriously affected that market, but has not conduced to an improved tone. I mentioned many weeks ago, when both brokers and the Press were universal in their optimism regarding this market, that the labour cloud was fairly sure to appear on the horizon from time to time. Personally, without presuming to pose as a prophet, I feel more confident in the labour outlook than I have at any previous period of the year. The companies and their employees understand one another better than they did formerly, and every strike that has taken place in recent years has made troubles of the future more easy of adjustment.

AMERICAN RAILWAY MARKET.

The undertone of the American railway market has also been good. Adverse crop rumours have from time to time caused a heavy tone on New York advices, but every favourable incident has revealed the markets' readiness to respond. The general opinion is that the Market is well supported by big interests, a fact that will not surprise those who read my recent statements that big people on the other side had made up their minds to support Wall Street. It must not be forgotten that the monetary outlook in New York is ever so much brighter than had been expected a few weeks ago. During the early part of the week "bears" spread all sorts of adverse rumours, concerning the Canadian crops and every effort was made to knock down the price of Canadian Pacifics. But the effects of the raiders' efforts were only temporarily effective, and as a matter of fact it looks as though the crops are going to be extremely good. It is said that the rains, over which the ursine party made so much capital are going to prove beneficial rather than otherwise. Mexican Rails have been adversely affected by political troubles, but Argentine railway issues have been firm and among Brazilian railways San Paulos have risen smartly on talk of the acquisition of the line. South African shares were a weak market during the week and most other sections of our Stock Exchange stagnant and without feature.

THE PANAMA EXHIBITION.

The decision of our Government not to take part in the International Exhibition at San Francisco in connection with the opening of the Panama Canal has not received the attention the subject deserves. I am inclined to take the side of Sir Edward Grey and his colleagues, and, despite the protests of Sir Thomas Lipton and others, the majority of leading business men in England are probably against participation. In the first place the Government grant necessary would be about quarter of a million and it is worth nothing that the United States Treasury itself is only contributing £100,000. In the second place the United States has so fortified itself by prohibitive tariffs that in most cases the chance of reaping any ultimate benefit, by the exhibitions, is out of the question. In this connection it may be noted that Germany has refused to participate. As for the argument that England should join in the Exhibition for the purpose of strengthening friendly relations with our Yankee brethren, it is beneath contempt. The American nation consists in the first place of hard men of business, not sentimentalists, and we are not likely to earn their respect by throwing away money. There are those who think that in view of our protest against the suggested bad treatment of our shipping in the Panama, the refusal to participate in the Exhibition may look like pique. It would not matter much if it did, but it is quite certain that American commonsense knows us too well for that. They are a business people, and so are we.

ANGLO-PORTUGUESE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

Very interesting are the details of the agreement between England and Portugal on the opium traffic that have just been published by the Foreign Office. This agreement is in pursuance of the conclusions of the International Opium Conference, and in consideration of the fact that the geographical situation of the colonies of Macao and Hong Kong makes it necessary to regulate the opium monopolies of these two colonies in the same way. The agreement is operative for ten years, subject to twelve months' notice on either side. It provides that the Macao opium farmer shall not be permitted to import more than two hundred and sixty chests of opium, each of forty balls of raw opium per annum exclusively for the consumption of the fixed and floating population of Macao, and two hundred and forty chests of raw opium exclusively destined for exportation to countries that have not prohibited its importation. The Hong Kong farmer shall not be permitted to import more than five hundred and forty chests per annum exclusively destined for the consumption of the fixed and floating population of Hong Kong, and one hundred and twenty chests of raw opium destined exclusively for countries that have not expressly prohibited its importation.

A CHILLIANWALLA SURVIVOR.

Mr. R. W. Lobo writes from 71, St. Paul's-avenue, Willesden Green: "In your issue of May 14th you remarked that there were only two men known to be alive who took part in the battles of Chillianwalla and Guzerat in January and February, 1849, viz., General De Berry and Mr. Harvey. I beg to state that my father, Captain M. F. Lobo, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, was with Lord Gough's army at the victory of Guzerat. The Bombay force to which my father was attached proceeded by forced marches, after the reduction of the fortress of Multan, to reinforce Lord Gough's army, and took part in the battle of Guzerat. Then they joined Gilbert in the pursuit of Shere Singh and Dost Mahomed. The former was captured and sent to Lahore. The latter escaped into the mountain fastnesses of the Khyber. They helped in disarming the Sikh army, whose last rifle was given up in Rawal Pindi. For these operations the force was granted a medal for Punjab and a clasp for Guzerat, both of which my father has got. He is also a "Mutiny veteran," was through the Persian war, and ended his war services in Egypt in 1882. He has medals for all three, as well as the Khedive's bronze star. My father retired in 1884, and lives in Belgaum (India). He is now 85 years old, hale and hearty. It is a very pleasing duty to recall the war services of these old warriors of sixty-four years ago, and it gives the 'few remaining' ones an exquisite pleasure to think that they are not forgotten."—Military Mail.

SAVED BY A DOG.

RETRIEVER RESCUES A DROWNING CHILD.

An eight year old boy was on August 20, saved from drowning by a Labrador retriever dog belonging to Mr. Robert Howard, the village postman at Rufford, near Ormskirk, says the "Daily Chronicle."

The boy, the son of Mr. John Blackburn, licensee of the Old Mill, near Lathom, was playing on the canal bank with companions, when he fell in.

He had gone under twice, when the dog, aroused by the children's screams, ran from a distance, and seeing the boy in the canal plunged in and retrieved him in gallant style.

HEBBAL SHOOTING.

(Specially Reported for "The Chronicle.")

HEBBAL, Sept. 8.

Colonel Betham, the officiating Brigadier-General, opened the forty-sixth annual meeting of the Southern India Rifle Association this morning in excellent weather for shooting. He referred in his opening speech to the regrettable paucity of entries this year, which are 544 against 800, the chief falling off being from the Indian Army. The Committee had hoped to add Rs. 7,000 to the prize fund this year but circumstances had altered that. Nevertheless the prize money would be quite as large as last year.

Mrs. Betham then fired the first shot of the meeting and the competition work began.

A Satara message states that the Western India Life Insurance Company was formally inaugurated there on Sunday evening in the presence of a representative gathering. Rao Bahadur Vithal Narayan pathak presided and Mr. Dadasaheb Karandikar made an inaugural speech wherein he referred numerous messages expressing sympathy with the object of the meeting received from important localities in the Deccan and Guzerat.

SPORTING NEWS

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

SECOND MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

The first day of the Second Monsoon Meeting was the best we have had this season from several points of view. If one said that the Calcutta Monsoon race days were ever cool and pleasant with a gentle refreshing breeze, he should not be believed, nevertheless this accomplished fact must be written down as one of the good things of the day. As a rule all that a chronicler of the passing event dares to assert is that "Saturday was not so hot as Monday" *or vice versa*, and leaves the rest to the fond imagination of the confiding reader, but on this occasion the temperature was really as agreeable as any racing day last January. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Carmichael were present with their staff, and also Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Pentland, who have been passing through Calcutta on their way to Simla. The important event of the day was the Ellenborough Steeplechase, being the first steeplechase to take place on the Calcutta course. There was a good attendance, but scarcely so large as at the previous meeting, and speculation was only limited. Only two first favorites won, but the winners of the other four races were backed as well as anything, Mahony Boy, and Harene, in their respective races both figuring at false prices.

THE EVENTS.

When Maori King was scratched for the Second Pony Handicap," and the stable elected to go with Puss, it should surely have been enough indication to guide the public, especially as Maori King was considered to have a great chance. However, on the strength of the owner backing Hydra the public followed suit, but the result showed that the first stable tip was the soundest one. Puss won very easily, and Hydra was only just able to bring home her place investments.

The Ellenborough Steeplechase came next on the card, when four in the amateur class, and one in the open class went out to battle for the honour of winning the first steeplechase on the Calcutta course. The open class horse Chow Chow, a practical steeplechaser, was in nicely with 10-13, and it did not look as if he could very well lose it if he only stood up, so he was naturally made favourite at even money. The uncertainty of having one's money in the air was well exemplified in this race, for Chow Chow struck the third obstacle rather badly, and thereafter would not gallop at all, finishing last but one. The Steeplechase was won easily by Tommy Daw, who showed a remarkable reversal of form on his display in the Holiday Hurdle Plate the previous Saturday, where he finished a bad third behind Chow Chow, and Irish Harp.

The "Amateur Pony Hurdle Handicap" proved a very soft thing for the favourite War Cry. Mr. Evers waited on the others all through, but coming up at the last Jump he went over it in company with the leading pony Blue Bird, and beat the latter easily for pace in the run in.

The Oriental Plate" showed the best field of the day, and Jon Doil was made a short-priced favourite directly the numbers went up, Lasso and Mahoney Boy being the only ones of the rest to come in for any real support. The race was spoilt by King's Spear, who badly bumped King Avondale, causing those directly behind to alter their positions. Mahoney Boy fortunately happened to be clear on the outside of this, and streaking away got a good run on which served him well enough to last first past the post. Jon Doil came with a great rattle up the straight after he got clear of the scrimmage referred to but he failed to reach the leader by half a length. Lansdown, the rider of King's Spear was carpeted after the race. It was shown that the horse is a most erratic one, and difficult to handle, and the Stewards accepting this plea, and being satisfied of absence of intention, dealt very leniently with the Jockey by suspending him from riding only at the next meeting. However, this may be, the interference undoubtedly cost Jon Doil the race.

The Belvedere Plate was considered a good thing for Eva B, the stable having backed her in preference to their other one in the race, Harene. Foudrette was also thought to have a chance but nothing else was seriously considered. Melsom on Eva B drew the inside place, and for once in a way he failed to get off at the start. It was Harene who jumped out of the gate first followed by two others, and Melsom had to come round them on the outside. This proved too much of a handicap with a speedy mare like Harene, already handicapped about a stone below her form, and the second string of the stable won from the first by 1½ lengths.

The last race on the card was the Amateur Handicap, of little interest to readers your side. This was won by the favourite Master Mostyn after a good race.

LAST MEETING.

The last meeting advertised is for the 13th September, but it is within the bounds of possibility that we may have an "extra" on the 20th. It has generally been the custom to provide a "lame duck" day with "consolations" for those upon whom Dame Fortune has frowned. There are a good number of horses that have not yet won a race, whose owners would be grateful if they could earn something towards the corn bill, and it is to be hoped the Stewards will be kind enough to provide them with the means.

Several horses have already returned to their summer quarters, all of them with the exception of Encourage having won races. Sea Lad and Hughie have gone back to Mr. J. D. Scott at Dehra Dun. Water Lily and Encourage have been taken to Darjeeling, and Oakley has taken Spring Daisy, and Cocoa back to Dehra Dun.

Sir Allan Arthur, our premier Steward, is expected back by the next mail from Home.

GOLF IN AMERICA.

DEFEAT OF KAY VARDON.

The special correspondent of the "Daily Mail" at Delaware Water Gap wired on August 21:—

If early results are any criterion, Vardon and Ray, the famous English golfers who will compete in the American championship next month, will have there hands full in going through the field of professionals gathered here at the Shawnee Country Club's course for the 72-hole stroke competition which begins to-morrow.

In a four-ball match this afternoon Gil Nicholls and Fred McLeod defeated the Englishmen by one up. The match attracted a "gallery" of several hundred people, including many well-known amateurs, who left their clubs in their lockers so as to view the work of the masters. Off the tee the former champions of Great Britain were giants. Ray in particular getting away drives which for length had never been seen before at Shawnee. At the seventh hole, a matter of 530 yards, he reached the green with a drive and a clerk, while Vardon was well up with his second shot, using a wooden club.

But it takes more than long drives to win matches, and both Ray and Vardon soon found that against the deadly putting of their opponents it was impossible to make any headway. Nicholls was in fine form, going out in 37 and being even fours for twelve holes.

At that stage Vardon and Ray were three down, and as the next two holes were halved their task seemed hopeless. Yet they managed to win the sixteenth, the seventeenth, and only missed squaring accounts on the home green, when Vardon's thirty-foot try for a three rimmed the cup. The visitors lost the match on the greens, where putt after putt just failed to go down.

As is the case with all visitors when first playing on this course, Ray and Vardon found distance deceptive. Towering mountains, one on either side of the course, are doubtless responsible for this. The green looks many yards nearer than it really is, and that probably accounts for several of the approaches which failed to get up.

Always aggressive McDermott lost no time in informing Vardon and Ray that they could be accommodated with a fourball match at Atlantic City provided they would agree to the winners taking 80 per cent. and the losers 20 per cent. of the purse, which should be of £100. McDermott would take Gil Nicholls for partner.

As the visitors have arranged their exhibitions for a stated sum, they replied that a contest on the lines McDermott suggested was out of the question.

American golfers express themselves in optimistic terms regarding the outcome of the impending contest.

IMPROVED ARMY SHOOTING.

GENERAL SMITH-DORRIEN ON NEW RIFLE.

(Reuter Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Presenting prizes at the annual district rifle meeting on Salisbury Plain, General Smith-Dorrien emphasised the recent improvement in army shooting.

He said that the new rifle was accurate and hard-striking, but there was a defect that must be remedied, namely, a great blaze of fire when the rifle was discharged, due to highly explosive ammunition.

NEW RIFLE ABOUT TO BE WITHDRAWN.

The "Times" understands that the new rifle is about to be withdrawn. One of its chief faults is that of generating heat.

Some authorities think that the powder must be changed, but it is said that the provisional failure of ammunition is only a contributing cause and that the automatic rifle is so near us that it would not be worth while to check re-armament when it has begun. On the other hand, it is alleged that financial reasons are responsible for the decision.

Mr. Bernard Coventry, agricultural adviser to the Government of India, who is now at home on leave will probably receive an extension of leave for two months.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

EMPIRE CRICKET CLUB, v. BOMBAY JEWISH ASSOCIATION CRICKET CLUB.

This match was played on Sunday, 7th instant on the cross maidan and resulted in a win for the Bombay Jewish Association Cricket Club by 43 runs. Scores:—

EMPIRE C. C.

Bhatia, 2; Fathepakar, 1; Jayb... 1; Kirtiver, 1; Fathepakar J. B... Kandolia, 0; Mettar, 0; Chand... 1; Chandrykanth, 1; Argodh... Bhatia, N., 0. Total, 15.

BOMBAY JEWISH ASSOC... C. C.

H. S. Hyanoo, 2; Samson E... Abraham S. B., 0; Elijah Ezekie... Ruly Issac, 7; Aaron Samson, 0; Jac... M., 0; Joseph M., 3; Ezekiel J., 2; Joseph Jacob, 1; Samuel Moses, 5; Extras, 11. Total, 58.

DAIVADNYA C. C. v. NEW JOLLY C. C.

A cricket match was played between the Daivadnya C. Club and the New Jolly C. Club on Sunday, on the Esplanade ground and resulted in a win for the former by 12 runs. Score:—

DAIVADNYA C. C.

Mr. R. S. Chonkar, 36; Mr. A. P. Chachad, 1; Mr. B. A. Ovalekar, 0; Mr. A. B. Divekar, 3; Mr. Y. B. Mankame, 0; Mr. N. S. Shete, 4; Mr. R. N. Pitale, 4; Mr. A. S. Donvalkar, 0; Mr. K. R. Madan, 0; Mr. R. V. Maidan, 2; Mr. B. N. Kale, 1; extras, 2. Total, 53.

NEW JOLLY C. C.

Mr. B. Bharadhar, 8; Mr. Dhume, 2; Mr. Kanvinde, 11; Mr. Dalvi, 9; Mr. G. Dharadhar, 3; Mr. Sakhtankar, 0; Mr. Rajpurkar, 0; Mr. Neri, 1; Mr. Talpade, not out, 0; Mr. Masurkar, 0; extras, 6. Total, 41.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY v. BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

Played on the Oval on Saturday between the Bombay Gas Co. C. C. and Bombay City Police Club and resulted in a win for the Gas Co. by 15 runs; Pagel for the Gas Co. bowled well taking 9 wickets for 8 runs.

Bombay Gas Co. C. C.

Edwards, 0; Challice, 4; Lobo, 3; Woods, 1; Woodford, 2; Pagel, not out, 20; Chonker, 0; Sadanand, 0; Kale, 1; Pitale, 0; Penkar, 1; extras, 7. Total, 39.

Bombay City Police Club.

Paterson, 18; Edwards, 0; Smythe, 0; Walker, 2; Jones, 2; O'Keefe, 0; Walton, 0; Sargon, not out, 0; Smith, 0; Cauty, 2; Newby, 0. Total, 24.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH C. C. V. H. M. MINT C. C.

This game was played on the Cross Madan ground on Sunday, the 7th September and resulted in a win for the Eastern Telegraph C. C. by 35 runs. Scores:—

EASTERN TELEGRAPH C. C.

Bartlett, 5; Mendan'a, 0; A. Fernandes, 11; Campos, 23; M. D'Cruz, 3; Coutinho, 12; G. D. Silva, 54; Murray, 0; M. D'Sousa, 0; Alphonso, 10; G. Fernandes, 0; extras 14. Total 132.

H.M. MINT C. CLUB.

Paes, 28; Patel, 30; Cornfield, 0; Razak, 17; Hildreth, 0; Aban, 2; Robinson, 4; Pundurran, 0; Mackay, 1; Christe, 0; Edrops, 0; extras 15. Total 97.

THE TELEGU YOUNG CRICKETERS V. MARATHA C. C.

This game was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday, the 7th instant, and resulted in a win for the Maratha C. C. by 6 runs. Scores:—

Maratha C. Club.—Jadhavrao 11, R. B. Powar 5, G. Gole 7, A. Mapankar 4, D. K. Rane 4, R. D. Sawant 4, M. L. Tavade (capt.) 0, S. B. Dalvi 0, Kamle 8, Sonkar 16 and D. G. Sawant 2, Extras 5, Total 66.

Telegu Young Cricketers.—M. G. Khanore 0, D. L. Lupala 9, D. Kumar 1, G. A. Retinvala 9, M. S. Satla 14, D. S. Kalewar (capt.) 2, A. Laxmanrao 6, N. L. Paknath 12, V. S. Darpell 1, P. Totawar 0, and L. K. Pupala 0, Extras 6, Total 60.

MR. SATLA'S XI V. MR. LELE'S XI.

This game was played on the Esplanade ground on Saturday, the 6th instant, and resulted in a win for Mr. Satla's XI by 10 runs. Scores:—

Mr. Satla's XI.—G. Athale 0, Nanodkar 0, M. V. Parulkar 0, M. S. Satla 8, Y. G. Shringarpure 4, D. S. Kalewar 0, L. K. Pupale 0, M. V. Awasarkar 12, B. H. Pitale 3, R. N. Vaidya 1, and B. Dhotre 1, Extras 10, Total 39.

Mr. Lele's XI.—D. Bud 0, D. A. Vyanarakar 1, B. G. Chafekar 1, Dhage 8, Hajare 2, P. S. Lele 0, Alfred Waz 9, Ganaskar 6, Kirtikar 0, D. G. Rane 0, and Bapat 0, Extras 2, Total 29.

FULL-WEATHER WORKING DAY.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 6th September should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

S. S. Persia.—The A. L. S. N. Company's steamer Persia, 3779 tons, Captain M. de Nardo, sailed on Monday for Kobe, with a general cargo.

BOMBAY'S CRICKET CARNIVAL.

QUADRANGULAR CONTEST.

PARSIS MEET MAHOMEDANS IN OPENING CONTEST.

ERABLE FAILURE OF BATSMEN ON EITHER SIDE.

PARSIS SECURE LEAD OF 19 ON FIRST INNINGS.

About twenty-thousand spectators witnessed the start of the opening contest yesterday between the Parsis and the Mahomedans. The Esplanade maidan, where the great inter-communal struggle took place, presented a striking *mise en scene*, crowded tents lining the Esplanade Road boundary on the west and the still more overcrowded stands adjoining Wandby Road on the east. The thousands upon thousands of spectators who had assembled to cheer their respective heroes were however doomed to undergo a bitter disappointment. First the Mahomedan and then the Parsi batsmen most miserably failed to come off. There were of course a few good exceptions but their number was altogether limited and the crowds for the best part of the day saw very little of cricket as it really should be played and only a never-ending procession to and from the wickets. The Bombay wicket is notorious for the extreme character of its treachery and it has in the past been responsible for still greater batting collapses. Yesterday, however, it played fairly well, in fact much better than on most occasions in the past, and the quality of the attack which the batsmen on either side had to meet rarely rose above the level of the ordinary. And yet the flower of Parsi and Mahomedan batting could only score an aggregate of 182 which they took well-nigh four hours and forty minutes to compile, and which cost them 22 wickets. There have, as stated above, been recorded many batting failures in the past but yesterday's batting collapse, unattended as it was by the extenuating circumstances of its predecessors, beats them all clean in its extreme miserableness.

TWO NOTABLE STANDS.

The fifth-wicket stand made by Nazir Hussein and Pherozekhan during the Mahomedans' first venture and the partnership between Kanga and Kapadia during the Parsis' knock were the only two remarkable stands at the wickets. And these batsmen cannot be too highly congratulated on their plucky efforts. That the Mahomedans' in their first venture were able to realise even 75, must in the main be ascribed to the fine innings of Nazir Hussein of Delhi and Pherozekhan of Cashmere. Matters were wearing a none too rosy aspect for their side when these two went in to bat and the early and cheap dismissal of men like Usuf Beg and Ali would have unnerved many others blessed with much stouter hearts than they. But these two fine up-country-men, undismayed by the failure of their predecessors, presented a bold front and made a capital stand which, at least for the time being, stopped the rot and added 43 for the fifth wicket. Nazir Hussein especially played beautiful cricket, meeting all the Parsi bowling with a superb confidence. The stand made by Kanga and Kapadia was almost equally meritorious. These two had to contend against equally disheartening circumstances, but they showed what stuff they were made of by raising the total from 29 at the fall of the fourth wicket to 45 at the fall of the fifth. Both of them played capital cricket and were deservedly accorded ovations on their return to the pavilion. Parukh too deserves to be congratulated on his fine effort which produced 19.

These five batsmen between them hit up 127 out of the two innings' total of 169. The rest of the batsmen were thus dismissed for a paltry 42, which clearly shows, more than anything else, the general and miserable batting failure of the day.

THE BOWLERS' SUCCESS.

It was a bowlers' day and some very fine analyses were registered. Warden carried off the bowling honours of the day by capturing 4 wickets for something less than four runs apiece while Kanga also secured a good analysis. For the Mahomedans Saleh Mahomedkhan and Shaikh Aziz bowled well, taking 3 and 4 wickets for 36 and 24 runs respectively. The wicket gave the bowlers no material help and their performances therefore are really worthy of the highest praise. In the fielding department the Mahomedans proved themselves vastly superior to their opponents, who dropped quite a number of chances.

Messrs. Cumber and R. E. Mody acted as umpires and Messrs. N. R. Master and Mirza Ali as scorers.

The game commences to-day at 12 noon.

MAHOMEDANS' FIRST VENTURE.

The Mahomedans won the toss and elected to bat, sending in C. A. M. Ali and S. U. Patell to face the Parsi attack shared by Kanga from the Police Court end and by Mirza from the Gymkhana end. Ali opened the account by scoring a single off Kanga. Mirza sent down a maiden over of off-theory, Kanga following suit in his second over. Runs came only in singles, only five being registered in twelve minutes and the game was consequently dull at the start. Ali however enlivened matters a little by sending Mirza to the western boundary. Kanga here sent down four consecutive maiden overs. With the total at 9, Kanga had Patel beautifully caught in the slips by Driver (9-1-2). Mirza Usuf Beg, the Mahomedans' foremost bat, joined his skipper, but the great Poona batsman had a short existence at the wickets. In trying to hit an uppish shot from Kanga he edged the ball into the slips, where Driver smartly snapped up the offer. This was a disaster for the Mahomedans who thus lost two of their best bats for the paltry figure of 9 after 25 minutes' play (9-2-0). Shaikh Aziz who was now associated with Ali, sent up the first decade by getting a single off Kanga. Ali had a life at this stage being missed at point by Mirza off Kanga, and a little later was let off at the same position. The total stood at 12, when Mirza to atone for his mistakes brought off a fine catch, holding Shaikh Aziz off his own delivery (12-3-1) Pheroze Khan was the next man in. Another great disaster then befell the Mahomedans, as the last total had been increased by only 4, when they lost Ali, out to a magnificent catch at cover-point by Warden off Kanga (16-4-12). Nazir Hussein of Delhi partnered the Cashmere batsman Pherozekhan, who hit Kanga for a two, and a bye, following telegraphed 20, which came as the result of 45 minutes' play. A fluke cut by Nazir Hussein off Mirza realised two, the batsman trying to send the ball to mid-on, which however eventually went in the slips. The Delhi batsman now opened his shoulders, nicely putting Mirza to leg for three. The board showed 30, which Nazir Hussein greeted with a magnificent drive for four off Mirza, Pheroze Khan replying with a four off the same bowler. The batsmen had made the pace a bit too hot to suit the Parsi skipper who now took himself off and entrusted Parukh with the attack from the Police Court end. The change however had no effect on Nazir Hussein, who sent the new bowler to the boundary for 4, thus signalling the half-century amid cheers after an hour's play. There was a second change in bowling, Warden relieving Mirza at the Gymkhana end. Nazir Hussein continued playing a brilliant game, driving Warden to the boundary. The Delhi batsman, when at 24, had a life, being let off in the slips by Elchidana off Warden. Nazir Hussein and Pheroze Khan had taken the total from 16 to 59, when the latter was held at mid-off by Kapadia off Warden. The outgoing batsman had played a fine and useful innings of 17 for his side and had assisted Nazir Hussein in adding 43 for the fifth wicket (59-5-17). Shaikh Mahamood who joined Nazir Hussein, was soon sent back, Parekh having him caught at the wickets by Canteenwalla (62-6-2) Saleh Mahomed Khan of Cashmere filled his place. The whole maidan then broke into loud cheering on Nazir Hussein lifting one of Warden's deliveries right over the southern boundary on to the roof of the Gymkhana pavilion. The next ball, however, the Delhi man was out, to a splendid catch in the long field by Vajifdar off Warden. Nazir Hussein had played the best game of the day so far, his exhilarating innings of 32 including one 6 and three 4's (68-7-32). Abdul Aziz was next in, whose wickets Warden soon scattered (69-8-1). Tamboowalla followed in, soon to return to the pavilion before he had made a single, Parukh finely holding him at mid-off off Warden (69-9-0). Irfani, the last man in joined Saleh Mahomed, who scoring a single off Parukh, telegraphed 70. Five runs later Saleh Mahomed was out l-b-w to Parukh, the Mahomedans' first innings thus terminating with the total at 75 at 1-30 p. m. (75-10-4).

PARSIS' FIRST VENTURE.

The Parsis entered upon their first venture at 1-40 p.m., Meherhomji and Elchidana being their first representatives. The Mahomedan attack was entrusted to Saleh Mahomedkhan at the northern end and Shaikh Aziz at the Gymkhana end. The Parsis opened inauspiciously. Meherhomji scored a single off Saleh Mahomedkhan, which brought Elchidana to the batting end. The latter attempted to steal a run and ran himself out before he had scored a single (1-1-0). The Parsi skipper Kanga who joined Meherhomji was hurt by a rising delivery from the Cashmere bowler. The Parsis then met with a great disaster, losing Meherhomji, one of their finest bats, out to a catch at short leg by Tamboowalla off Saleh Mahomedkhan (4-2-2). Warden who joined his skipper opened with a single off the Cashmere bowler. Aziz then sent down a maiden over to Warden. In the next over of Saleh Mahomedkhan, Kanga nicely put him to leg for 4, and shortly after putting up 10 with a single off the same bowler. At lunch time at 2 p.m., the Parsis had made 10 for 2 wickets, Kanga and Warden being not-outs with 7 and 1 respectively to their credit.

A GREAT DISASTER.

On the restart after lunch, Kanga opened by sending Aziz to leg for 4, Warden responding with a two and a three of Saleh Mahomedkhan in the next over. 20 was shortly after signalled. The Parsis then met with the greatest disaster that could befall them, Aziz getting past Warden's defence with a beautiful yorker. (21—3—7). Driver was now associated with Kanga. Runs came in singles and that too at pretty long intervals, the bowlers especially Saleh Mahomedkhan, maintaining a grand length and the batsmen adopting cautious tactics. A few more singles came and at 29 Driver was brilliantly held in the slips by Usuf Beg off Shaikh Aziz (29-4-1). Kapadia next partnered Kanga, who welcomed his colleague with a beautiful boundary stroke off Saleh Mahomedkhan. The next two decades were telegraphed after pretty long intervals, the pace at which runs came in continuing to be slow. At 42 the Mahomedan skipper put on Abdul Aziz of Delhi to bowl in place of Shaikh Aziz of Bombay from the Gymkhana end. Kanga had a life at this stage being missed at the wicket by Irfani off the new bowler. Encouraged by this new lease of life Kanga sent the Delhi bowler for two. Kanga however did not long survive this chance being l-b-w to Saleh Mahomedkhan with the total at 45 (45—5—33). Kanga except for the solitary chance which he gave shortly before his dismissal had played a faultless and excellent innings of 33 for which he had been an hour and a quarter at the wickets and he was received with loud cheers on his return to the pavilion. Vajifdar was next associated with Kapadia who a little later signalled the half century by finely hitting Saleh Mahomedkhan to leg boundary for 4. This Kapadia followed up with a splendid boundary hit off Shaikh Aziz who had lately replaced the Delhi bowler. There was another change in bowling at this stage, Tamboowalla relieving Saleh Mahomedkhan at the northern end. Vajifdar then nicely cut Tamboowalla for 4, signalling 60, which Kapadia greeted with a magnificent drive for 4 off Seikh Aziz. At the tea interval which was taken at 4-35 p.m. the Parsis had scored 68 for 5 wickets. After the re-start ten minutes later Kapadia scored a single off Tamboowalla. The seventh decade then went up and it looked as if the Parsis would now pass the Mahomedan total without further loss. Soon after, however, Vajifdar was caught in the slips by Tamboowalla off Abdul Aziz (70—6—5), and with the total standing at the same figure Canteenwalla the next man in, was clean bowled by Abdul Aziz in the same over (70—7—0).

MAHOMEDAN TOTAL PASSED.

Parakh joined Kapadia, who brilliantly driving Abdul Aziz to the southern boundary enabled his side to pass the Mahomedan total, the result being vociferously cheered by the Parsi partisans. A little later Parakh signalled 80 by cutting Abdul Aziz for two. Immediately after Saleh Mahomedkhan broke through Kapadia's defence with a low delivery (80—8—26). Kapadia had played beautiful cricket for his 26, which was a much more meritorious effort than the figures would indicate. His innings which was unmarred by a single faulty stroke included four 4's. Elavia was the tenth representative of the Parsis, whom Parakh welcomed with a three off the Cashmere bowler. Parakh now hit out sending Abdul Aziz twice in succession to the boundary and signalling 90. S. A. Aziz once more took up the attack from Abdul Aziz and soon had Parakh caught at mid-off by Tamboowalla (94—9—19). Parakh had contributed an useful innings of 19 which included two 4's. Mirza was the last man in. But Elavia was then clean bowled by S. A. Aziz, Mirza getting no chance to score and the Parsis' first venture thus closed with the total at 94 (94—10—0).

At 5-40 p.m. the Mahomedans entered upon their second venture with an adverse balance of 19. Ali and Tamboowalla faced Kanga and Warden. Kanga sent down a maiden over to Ali, and Warden to Tamboowalla. Ali then scored a single off Kanga. In the next over the Mahomedan skipper was completely beaten by a beautiful delivery from Warden (1—1—1). Abdul Aziz of Delhi who joined Tamboowalla cut Warden for 2 and later on beautifully put the same bowler to the leg boundary for 4. Tamboowalla had a life at this stage being missed in the slips off Kanga but he was soon after clean-bowled by the latter. (13—3—4). Patel, who joined Abdul Aziz, was immediately missed at the wickets by Canteenwalla off Kanga. The Mahomedans had made 13 for 2 wickets, when stumps were drawn for the day.

MAHOMEDANS.

1ST INNINGS.

1.	Mr. C. M. Ali, (capt.) c Warden, b Kanga	12
2.	Mr. S. U. Patel, c Driver, b Kanga	2
3.	Mr. Mirza Usuf Beg c Driver, b Kanga	0
4.	Mr. Shaik A. Aziz c and b Mirza	1
5.	Mr. Feroze Khan, c Kapadia, b Warden	17
6.	Mr. Nazir Hussein, c Vazifdar, b Warden	32
7.	Mr. Shaikh Mahomed c Canteenwalla, b Parakh	2
8.	Mr. Saleh Mahomed, Khan l-b-w Parakh	4
9.	Mr. Abdul Aziz, b Warden	1
10.	Mr. K. Tamboowalla, c Parakh b Warden	0
11.	Mr. Peer Mahomed Irfani, not out	2
	Extras	2
	Total	75

2ND INNINGS.

1.	Mr. C. M. Ali, (capt), b Warden	1
2.	Mr. S. U. Patel, not out	0
9.	Mr. Abdul Aziz, not out	8
10.	Mr. K. Tamboowalla b Kanga	4
	Total (for c wkts.)	13

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Mahomedans—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Kanga	11	13	5	3
Mirza	11	30	6	1
Parakh	6.2	15	1	2
Warden	6	15	3	4

Parakh bowled one "no ball."

FALL OF WICKETS.

MAHOMEDANS.—1st Innings: 1—9, 2—9, 3—12, 4—16, 5—19, 6—62, 7—68, 8—69, 9—69, and 10—75. Second Innings: 1—1, 2—13.

PARSIS.

1ST INNINGS.

1.	Dr. H. D. Kanga (Capt.) l-b-w Saleh Mahomed Khan	33
2.	Mr. J. S. Warden b Shaikh Aziz	7
3.	Mr. R. P. Meherhomji c Tamboowalla b Saleh Mahomed	2
4.	Dr. J. Canteenwalla b Aziz	0
5.	Mr. D. K. Kapadia b Saleh Mahomed	26
6.	Mr. D. D. Driver c Usuf Beg b S. A. Aziz	1
7.	Mr. M. D. Parakh c Tamboowalla b S. A. Aziz	19
8.	Mr. J. Elchidana run out	0
9.	Mr. J. A. Elavia b S. A. Aziz	0
10.	Mr. B. H. Mirza not out	0
11.	Mr. H. J. Vajifdar c Tamboowalla b A. Aziz	5
	Extras	1
	Total	94

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Parsis.—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Saleh Mahomedan	21	36	10	3
Shaikh Aziz	14	24	6	4
Abdul Aziz	8	26	0	2
Tamboowalla	2	7	0	0

FALL OF WICKETS.

THE PARSIS.—First Innings: 1—1, 2—4, 3—21, 4—29, 5—45, 6—70, 7—70, 8—80, 9—94 and 10—94.

PRESIDENCY PROSPECTS.

A GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

Following their two severe defeats in Poona, it is most disappointing to find that the Europeans of the Presidency will be far from as strongly represented as was hoped when they opened their **match with the Hindus on Thursday.** The Selection Committee have had a very trying time of it, meeting with no less than thirteen refusals when they had every hope of getting together a really good side in every department. At present they are waiting for replies to invitations from local players away for the time being as well as from useful ones stationed up-country, so it is impossible to publish the names of the eleven which will eventually take the field.

When it is mentioned that neither Colonel Poore nor Major Greig will assist them, this alone gives some idea of what has to be put up with. One who was looked forward to be likely of great assistance in attack is also unable to secure leave; this being Sergt. Byford of the Sherwood Foresters. In all his trials he has proved worthy of his place and would have made up a formidable pair with Dobbie of the same Regiment. A further weakening in attack is experienced by the refusal of Capt. Twiss, the chief work in this department thus being almost sure to fall on the shoulders of the one mentioned and Haughton. His batting in the second innings against the Parsis marked him also as valuable in defence. To mention only a few, Salter, Bignell and Scott are unable to come.

This of course does not entirely exhaust the supply of men able to make big scores on occasion and to take wickets, and it is only to be hoped that some will be found in the right mood. F. F. Stileman was always practically a certainty, the Gymkhana skipper, G. C. Phillips, has been scoring consistently and is likely to find a place with T. H. Watts and E. E. Christie sound enough bats and fieldsmen when set, though the latter has not appeared as often as one would have liked. F. L. Sprott and J. E. Jackson are available for the place behind the sticks, so may be after all they will be able at the very least to make a good fight of it. Dobbie may be ultra difficult to play on a difficult wicket as this is and it is up to the batsmen to be in scoring vein. The ultimate selection is awaited with no little interest.

CRICKET IN POONA,

POONA GYMKHANA V. I. C. S.

CENTURIES BY HUMFRIES AND HEATH.

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 8.

The above two days' match commenced yesterday on the Gymkhana ground under very favourable conditions. The wicket was splendid. The Gymkhana having won the toss elected to bat and sent in Gould and Humpries first, who from the start made things hum with 65 and 102 respectively before they were separated. Love and Heath were the next two in who followed their predecessors' example with 57 and 130 respectively. The Gymkhana declared their innings closed with 368 runs for 4 wickets and put the visitors in. With their total at 24, the I. C. S. had lost 4 wickets at 6 p.m. when stumps were drawn for the day:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Mr. F. H. Gould, c and b Crump.	65
Mr. Humfries, st., Elliot, b Mackenzie	102
Mr. R. H. A. D. Love, c and b Gibson	57
Capt. Heath, not out	130
Rest did not bat.	
Innings declared.	
Total (for 4 wkts.)	368

I. C. SERVICE.

1st Innings.

Mr. S. R. Arthur, c Humfries...	13
Mr. H. R. Gould, c Holman	1
Mr. E. L. Sale, c Humfries	7
Mr. P. J. Mead, c and b Hider....	24
Rest to bat.	
Total (for 4 wkts.)	45

POONA RACES.

FIRST MEETING THURSDAY.

HORSES LEFT.

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 8.

The following horses are left in after declaration of forfeit at 4 p.m. on Monday, to be run on 11th September, 1913.

THE POONA GRAND ANNUAL.—Abont two miles over 8 flights, Parkhill 11-2, Punix 11-2, Bambin 10-10, Royal Scotland 10-5, Offside 10-5, Iholto 9-0.

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE.—Six furlongs Kempion 9-12, Hoppner 9-0, Paul Pry 8-13, Lumination 8-12, Punt 8-8, Malmsey 8-7, Dalmatia 8-4, Kilburnie 8-2, Lord Carlyon 8-2, Satellite 8-12, Forfeit 7-11, Sugar Loaf 7-9, Refresher 7-8, Monaleen II 7-4, Lord Reay 6-0.

THE VISITORS' PLATE.—1¼ miles, Canberra 9-1, Mil 9-0, Flying Fish 8-6, Lady Anne 8-3, Tartania 8-2, Stgilgen 7-10, Silver Memory 6-4, Vancouver 6-0.

THE LANOWLI PLATE.—1 mile, Sweden 9-7, Trustee 9-5, Harry Johnson 9-2, Ajmer 8-11, Yanasib 8-6, Mysore 8-6, Haify 8-1, Iron Chest 8-1, Welcome 8-0, Solar Star 8-0, Last Chance 7-13, Afzur Jung 7-13, German Silver 7-11, Best Chance 7-9, Tulwar 7-9, Fado 7-9, Guy Fawkes 7-4, Khelair Miseer 6-6, Beethoven 6-0, Malabar 6-0.

THE ARAB CHAMPION PLATE.—R. C. and distance, Tajilmulook, Makib, Sir Knight, Thank You, Purity.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE.—7 furlongs, Zoolphokar, Raspberry, Master Bill, Minerva, Abdul Malik, Ream Bravo, Polish.

THE ST. LEGER.

LATEST BETTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.

The betting on the St. Leger is as follows:—

11 to 4 against Louvois.
5 to 1 against Aghdoe.
10 to 1 against Arda.
100 to 7 against Curragh.

ALL TAKEN.

4 to 1 against Bachelor's Wedding.
6 to 1 against Roseworth.

OFFERED.

FOOTBALL IN POONA.

SIXTH DIVISIONAL TOURNAMENT.

2ND NORFOLKS v. 2ND L. N. LANCS.

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 8.

The second round of the above tournament was played off this evening. The L. N. Lancs are the present holders of the Cup and this fact probably accounted for the better attendance. Amongst those present were Major-General Sir Arthur Barrett and Major Jourdain, Commandant of the L. N. Lancs, who witnessed the game from start to finish. The contestants appeared to be fairly evenly matched and it was a toss-up as to who would come off victors. To-day's game resulted in a draw of two goals all.

FOOTBALL.

CHARITY MATCH POORLY ATTENDED.

CIVILIANS 3, BEAT MILITARY 0.

Owing to the inability of the Navy to raise a team, the Charity match in aid of the Union Jack Club came off between teams representing the Civilians and Military of Bombay yesterday on the Cooperage. Unfortunately the attendance was extremely poor and but a few rupees were taken. This must be most disappointing to the energetic W. I. F. A. Hon. Secretaries, who engineered the affair in such a good cause. Conditions were favourable, it being a fine day, but the counter-attraction of the Quadrangular Cricket match must have been too great.

By no means representative were the Military team, which included mostly Artillery men, and the Civilians also might have been stronger. As it was, the latter had decidedly the better of it and deserved their win, though they have to thank Heemskerk to a great extent for keeping their goal intact. Moir, Muir, W. James and Templeton were also useful, Topliff, Kerridge and Mitchell shewing up for the losers.

The Civilians kicking off from the Band Stand end, worked down on the left. Moir sending in a perfect centre, Templeton scored easily at close range within two minutes of the start.

They continued to press on restarting but play was very scraggy Kerridge got on dangerously from a pass by Hart, but H. James cleared, Downes then shooting poorly, as did Evans whereas Templeton headed behind. A quick run up the other end saw Kerridge give to Thompson, who sent in a low one which Heemskerk cleared. Evans then got down and gave to Templeton, who forced a corner, which Jerram got away. A miskick by Gateby gave Barrett and Downes a chance, but they took too long in making up their minds, Quinn later throwing out from a soft shot by the latter. Thompson at the other end gave Mitchell an opening, but he shot wide. This he did a moment later from some nice passing following a long kick by Garbutt. Thompson, Kerridge and Hart then took part in a good move, but H. James cleared to Moir. He sent in another fine centre, which Quinn missed as it curled to Templeton, who put through well at a sharp angle.

Up and down play followed, rather in the Military's favour; Mitchell found off-side. There was no incident worthy of note for some time till a forward move saw another centre come in from Moir, but Barrett getting one made a feeble effort, and the ball cleared was taken well up for Kerridge to shoot over. The Military were still pressing when half time arrived.

CIVILIANS ..... 2 goals.
MILITARY ..... nil.

A run by the civilians was followed by one by the Military through Hart, but he shot behind. Mitchell and Kerridge were the chief movers in dangerous play near goal, but, after exchanging with Thompson, Kerridge shot badly. Coming back, Thompson tried a hard, high one, whi Heemskerk saved and then kicked away one by Mitchell which came off James. A fine centre by Hart was then taken by Kerridge, but Heemskerk tipped his shot on to the bar and over, the corner kick cleared. The ball now changed ends, Templeton trying a shot, the ball then going to Evans who returned to Templeton but he shot narrowly across to the left of goal. Mitchell then sent out to Topliff on the right, he and W. James coming down together and the ball going into touch. A very soft one by Mitchell was kicked away by Heemskerk and Moir put in a very nice run. Barrett received from him and ran in close, but his shot struck Quinn and went off his head behind. Kerridge cleared the corner kick, then Muir gave Templeton a chance, but he delayed too long and passed to Downes, who was marked. A good centre by Moir went to Barrett, who headed for goal, Quinn clearing. Moir again put in a run, but Downes was lying off-side. Thompson, Kerridge and Topliff took part in a run up, but the last-named's centre was cleared by Muir. Templeton then got on, but kicked too hard, Quinn saving but the ball curled back to Barrett only for it then to bounce akwardly. Downes tested Quinn was a good one, the Military getting away only for W. James to send them back. From a foul throw Thompson had a great chance, but missed, Hart shooting and forcing a corner, as Thompson did from this; W. James clearing both. Jerram gave back to Mitchell, but he shot to the left, then to Kerridge, but Thompson was off-side when passed to. A hot time followed in front of the Civilian goal, Kerridge shooting well and Heemskerk clearing as Topliff rushed. He was called upon again by Thompson and threw away. A free for "hands" against Moir saw Kerridge shoot well again, this and a head being cleared by Heemskerk. Relief was at last found and play was more level, Moir and Mitchell doing well for their respective sides and W. James dispossessing Thompson when very dangerous. Kerridge giving to Topliff, he shot well, Heemskerk avoiding a rush. A free for off-side against Thompson went to Evans, who gave in to Templeton and he to Barrett, who had a clear goal and scored easily.

Good work by Muir gave Barrett a chance, but he got too far up on the right and hit the side of the net. The Military then looked like scoring, but W. James and Wadia saved it. Downes tested Quinn with a really good one, and again from the rebound, but could not get through, Barrett then sending over from a very easy position after Quinn had failed to clear away. The whistle following, the score was:—

CIVILIANS ..... 3 goals.
MILITARY ..... nil.

Civilians:—Heemskerk, (Bombay Gym) (goal); H. and W. James, (B. A. C.) (backs); Wadia, (Medical) Muir (G. I. P.) and Finnigan, (B. A. E.) (halves); Evans (Bombay Gym.), Templeton (B. A. C.), Barrett (Bombay Gym.), Downes (B. A. C.) and Moir (Bombay Gym.) (forwards).

Military:—Quinn (R. G. A.) (goal); Garbutt (R. G. A.) and Gateley (R. G. A.) (backs); Clough (Sherwoods), Hitch (Sherwoods) and Jerram (R. G. A.) (halves); Topliff (Sherwoods), Mitchell (Sherwoods), Kerridge, (R. G. A.), Thompson (R. G. A.) and Hart (R. G. A.) (forwards).

Referee:—Bomb. Fortune.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

On Wednesday the unfinished Harwood League will be resumed, the first two teams to meet being the Bombay Gymkhana and Bombay Athletic.

POLO IN POONA.

THE OPEN TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.

26TH CAVALRY V. THE BEETLES.

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 8.

Two very interesting games were played to-day in the second round of the Open Tournament, the first between the 26th Cavalry from Bangalore and a mixed team organized locally; and the second between the 14th Hussars from Mhow and the 34th Poona Horse from Aurangabad.

Mr. Michael Kennedy, Inspector-General and officers were at home during the afternoon and their hospitality to practically the whole of Poona and Kirkee society in addition to a host of distinguished and sporting visitors was great. The band of the 107th Mahrattas played at intervals to enliven the proceedings, but the proceedings really did not require enlivening as the polo was enlivening enough.

When the 26th Cavalry trotted out to meet the Beetles it was generally anticipated that the Beetles would stand no chance against the crack Cavalry team whom it was more than a pleasure to see in Poona once again. But the Beetles proved a surprise packet from the start. They were the first to score and to score a goal in the three preceding chukkers when the cavalry managed to outwit them with a solitary goal. Three goals to one was not half a bad start for The Beetles. But in the fourth round the Cavalry pulled up with two goals and accordingly equalised with 3 goals all. The fifth and sixth chukkers resulted in a blank and then came the fight for life. They struggled, however, for more than a few seconds when the Cavalry went straight ahead and scored the lucky goal. The play on the part of both teams was magnificent right through and although the gallant Beetles lost they had the sympathy of everybody.

THE BEETLESS.—1 Capt. A. E. Lawrence, 60th Rifles; 2 Mr. A. H. M. Wilson, 12th Cavalry; 3 Capt. Corboud Warren, R.F.A., back; Capt. K. O. Goldie, 10th Lancers.

26th Cavalry.—Mr. A. G. Armstrong; 2 Mr. H. A. B. Johnson; 3 Capt. H. C. Clayton, back; Mr. J. A. Collum.

Umpires: Capt. Ritson, Inniskilling Dragoons, Capt. Colmore, Inniskilling Dragoons.

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The Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" will be glad to receive for publication photographs of topical events or interesting photographs of any kind for publication from both amateur and professional photographers. These will be paid for, if published, according to the value of the photograph for purposes of reproduction; as to which the Editor's opinion will be final. The Editor cannot make himself responsible for the return of such photographs if not used, but, if accompanied by stamps to cover postage, every care will be taken to oblige the sender in this respect. Photographs should be addressed as follows:—

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Bombay.

Photos.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

THOMPSON.—On the 15th August, at Manor Park Nursing Home, Lee, S.E., the wife of B. W. O. Thompson, of Bombay, of a son.

REID.—At Dalhousie Lodge, Edzell, N.B on September, 4th, the wife of Marshall Reid, C.I.E., of a son, who survived his birth only a few hours.

CHITRE.—On 8th September, 1913, at Peerbhoy Mansions, Sandhurst Road, Mrs. Chitre, wife of Mr. Nanabhai G. Chitre, Proprietor, Coronation Cinematograph, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

D'SOUZA.—On the 4th September, at Memnee Building, Byculla, the residence of her uncle Mr. Felix Cabral, Aurora (Aura) Mary D'Souza, daughter of the late Mr. John Edward D'Souza, and Mrs. Rose D'Souza, aged 16 years. —R.I.P.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Quadrangular Cricket Match: Parsis v. Mahomedans, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

Jost's Fans Supply and Engineering Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Morarbhai Building, Apollo Street, 5.

Municipal Loans for 35 lakhs and 10 lakhs. Last Day for Receiving Tenders, Noon.

WEDNESDAY, September 10.

Quadrangular Cricket Match: Parsis v. Mahomedans, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30.

Kemp and Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Charni Road, 4.

Bamankua Manganese Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Taj Building, Wallace Street, 4-30.

THURSDAY, September 11.

Parsi New Year Eve, Bank Holiday.

Quadrangular Cricket Match: Presidency v. Hindus, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

Poona Races, Third Day, Poona.

FRIDAY, September 12.

Parsi New Year Eve, Bank Holiday.

Quadrangular Cricket Match: Presidency v. Hindus, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

SATURDAY, September 13.

Quadrangular Cricket Match: Presidency v. Hindus, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

Poona Races, Fourth Day, Poona.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph. Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
September 9, 1913.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN BETRAYAL.

The speeches which were delivered at the great public meeting held in Bombay on Saturday last, in support of the resolution which Sir Balchandra Krishna moved in regard to the status of Indians in South Africa and Canada, were indicative of the strong feeling which exists on this question among all classes and creeds in India. It is not often that a political meeting in Bombay is held to deal with two subjects on which there is such a wide consensus of opinion, as in the case of the questions of the separation of Judicial and Executive Functions and the treatment of Indians in other parts of the Empire. It is a strong plank in the platform of the advocates of the former reform, that when the matter was brought up in the form of a resolution in the Imperial Council, every Indian member, official and non-official, voted in its favour,—an unprecedented event. But, if this strong consensus of opinion exists in regard to the question of the combination of Judicial and Executive functions, how much stronger would be the support, which a motion on the subject dealt with in the second of the resolutions at Saturday's meeting, would receive. For it is practically certain that such a motion, if brought forward in the Imperial Council to-morrow—to protest against this denial of the rights of British citizenship to Indians in South Africa and to express sympathy with them in their sufferings,—would receive the support not only of the Indian members, both elected and nominated, but also of the European non-official members, and probably of the official members as well. There is hardly any division of opinion on the question in this country. Indians have been solemnly promised by the Crown an equal status with their fellow-subjects of the King-Emperor throughout the Empire, and the refusal to accord them this status,—a refusal that is accompanied by disabilities of a degrading and insulting character—is not one that can meet with the approval of any honest Englishman in India. To all appearances, however, opinion in this country is helpless to influence in any way the action of the Imperial or the South African Government. The former cannot fail to be aware of the strength and unanimity of public feeling in this country, the depth to which it has been stirred by the spectacle of the helplessness of the Indian community in South Africa; yet Lord Crewe has no better comfort to offer than the hope that as the working of the Act shows hardships to arise, the Union Government will agree to modifications; and expresses the inability of the Imperial Government to coerce a self-governing white population into doing what is disagreeable to it.

We have always spoken of this question of the treatment of Indians in South Africa in these columns as a betrayal, and we have repeated the phrase to-day. It cannot be too often impressed upon the Government of India and the Secretary of State that this is the light in which public opinion in this country regards the matter. It is so in two senses. It is a betrayal by the South African Government, because after the scandal of the Passive Resistance Movement, they entered into negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the question and made promises which they have broken in the new Act. It is a betrayal by the Imperial Government because they have not fulfilled the trust committed to them, to ensure that the promise of equal rights of citizenship made to Indians is kept. It is impossible to exaggerate the solemnity of that trust. The people of this country have no means of enforcing their rights, no means of protecting themselves in a matter like this. The power for their protection lies in the hands of the Government of India and the Imperial Government, and, as regards the latter the duty, to see that their trust in this respect is fulfilled, is as obligatory on them as the respect which they should accord to the expressed wishes of a self-governing colony,—more so, in fact, seeing that one is a definite and the other an indefinite obligation, in regard to which, provision for extraordinary eventualities, has been made in the constitution of the colony concerned. Under these circumstances it should have been the duty of the Imperial Government to go to the extreme limit of its powers, rather than acquiesce in a measure which is so derogatory to the rights of the Indian subjects of the King. Instead of doing so it has assumed an attitude which is, first, a negation of its own powers, and thus set a precedent which it may some day find extremely inconvenient; and, second, which is an evasion of its responsibility for the protection of the King's Indian subjects. This attitude is one in which the people of this country can never be expected to acquiesce, and against which they should use every means in their power to protest. For the present, it may be, that these protests, which are being re-echoed all over the country, will be in vain. But the time must come, in our opinion, when the Imperial Government will be forced to listen to the appeal to Caesar. The Passive Resistance movement is about to be renewed in South Africa, and the memory of its previous enforcement is not a pleasant one. A second experience of it is likely to provide a painful spectacle, which, backed as it will be by the strong voice of public opinion in this country, where it is impossible to exaggerate the dismay and grief which the indifferent attitude of the Imperial Government has aroused, must ultimately move the latter to action. There yet remains a period of eleven months during which the Imperial Government can advise His Majesty to disallow the iniquitous law, the existence of which is a menace to British prestige in India. Past experience of the extent, to which the Indian community in South Africa are prepared to undergo sacrifices, has shown us that they can be counted upon to do their part. It rests with their fellow-countrymen in India to see that the voice of public opinion is never stilled until their wrongs are redressed. And finally it rests with the Government of India to see that the state of public feeling in this country is properly and forcibly represented at Whitehall. But, so far as is known, Lord Hardinge's Government has not moved in the matter as yet.

A FOOLISH AGITATION.

It is not easy to write with patience of the wrong-headed agitation which has been set on foot by certain English papers in this country and in London against the proposed Indian tour of Maud Allan, the famous dancer. Miss Allan is a lady who has created a new era in the art of dancing in Europe, and for the purpose of interpreting a particular character in one of her presentations dispensed with a certain amount of surperfluous clothing. There was nothing unpleasant or improper in this, and in the opinion of the highest critics, and the multitude of cultured and intellectual people, who witnessed it, the performance, as a classical exhibition of the poetry of motion, was on the most elevated plane of beauty and refinement. The highly moral mayor and corporation of Manchester, however, who had never seen the performance, and who have from time immemorial observed with unconcern the vulgar, suggestive and demoralising exhibitions of dancing which are a perennial feature of their theatres, having heard that the Salome dance was performed with a minimum of clothing, refused to allow it to take place in their refined city. The same sort of ignorance with the same inconsistency, and the added absurdity of the fear of injury to British prestige, are the foundations of the present agitation in India. One would think it had not been possible at any time within the past few years to see European and English music-hall artistes exhibiting themselves in Bombay and other parts of India in dances, which have nothing to commend them but their appeal to the lowest taste. These are things which any Englishman, with a proper sense of self-respect, might wish to see prohibited outside his own country, if possible, because no nation in the world is anxious to have its worse side exhibited abroad. But the attempt to prohibit a performance that is purely and solely artistic, and only elevating in its effects, on any ground at all, must be sternly resisted. We agree with Mr. Howard Edie, the representative of Miss Allan, that a ruling race has no right, for artificial and selfish reasons, to deny to the people whose evolution is in its care, their proper development in art, any more than it should deny them political progress. To raise the question of prestige is as much an insult to the English community, as it is to the thousands of educated Indians who would doubtless go to see this elevating performance. If British prestige is likely to be hurt by the fact of Indians being permitted to witness an exhibition of dancing in its highest phase by an English artiste, we must suppose it to be in its last dying stage; and to be consistent we must close up every European theatre in India, or at any rate stop the stream of musical comedy and variety performances. But the agitation is based on very old-fashioned ideas. It originated in Calcutta—where a considerable element in the European community is still living in the mid-Victorian era,—in the columns of "The Englishman,"—which is quite early Victorian,—and it has been taken up warmly in "The Pioneer," with whom the Continent is the model for judicial reform but not in matters of art. These people do not properly understand the Indian character. Could they have been in Bombay recently to witness the performances of Mademoiselle Roshanara,—to which exception might be taken on the same grounds,—they would have realised,—or they might not, because their powers of observation are limited,—how purely and wholly the large numbers of Indians who went to see this dancer, based their appreciation of her performances on artistic and technical grounds. We hope that neither Mr. Edie nor Miss Allan will be intimidated by this foolish and mischievous agitation.

DAY BY DAY.

Viceregal Court News.

On Friday last there was a dinner party at Viceregal Lodge, Simla. On Saturday Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, with Their Excellencies the Governor of Madras and Lady Pentland and party attended the first performance of "The Romany Rovers" at the Gaiety Theatre. On Sunday the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge and Lord and Lady Pentland attended Divine Service at Christ Church in the morning. In the afternoon Lady Hardinge, Lord and Lady Pentland and party rode out to "The Retreat," Mashobra, where they took tea.

Major Greig Unable to Play.

Great disappointment will be caused by the announcement that Major J. G. Greig, has written expressing his inability to accept the Selection Committee's invitation to play in the Quadrangular contests.

"The Sanj Vartman" New Year Number.

For this year's "Sanj Vartman" Pateti number the Editor has secured the collaboration of a distinguished group of litterateurs, artists and photographers, who have given of their best towards the unusual attractiveness of the illustrated volume in commemoration of the Parsi New Year which falls on the 12th of this month. The forty contributors in English include the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, who gives his philosophical views on "What Life Means to Me." The venerable pen of Sir George Birdwood writes on "Unrest in India." Then follow two European scholars whose popularity among the Parsis remains undiminished—Professor Jackson and Dr. Mills. The former writes on a statue of Zoroaster and the latter utters a "Warning to the Parsis." The Hindu community is well represented by Mr. P. V. Ramunni, Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, and Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji. The Gujarati section occupies one hundred and fifty-six quarter pages of varied matter by known writers and young journalists coming into prominence, who are responsible in this considerable collection for short stories, humorous sketches, essays on religion, social reform, history, industry, education, hygiene, and some fine poetry. The illustrations are above the common. Though prepared for a Parsi festive occasion the Pateti issue represents the fruit of the united labour of the principal races of this Presidency, and is to some extent an index of their intellectual advancement and growing concord. It is a highly creditable production, of which the producers may well be proud.

"The Modern Review."

Some more interesting light is thrown on a subject of perennial interest—Akbar's Court—by Mr. S. D. Gupta in the September "Modern Review." Mr. Gupta particularly treats of "Christian subjects and Mogul Masters." A very careful sketch of the history of Press Legislation in India is continued by Mr. Pradhan. A wealth of portraits accompany a detailed description of the "Bombay Students' Brotherhood." Of much econimic interest is Mr. A. Ghosh's study of the Match Trade and Industry in Burma. Rabindranath Tagore and Professor Jadunath Sarkar collaborate to produce a fine "Interpretation of Indian History." Varied, interesting and weighty writing, which truly deserves the permanence of type, is a distinguishing feature of this superior Calcutta monthly.

Educational Activity in Beyrout.

Some of the best printed classical Arabic texts come from Beyrout where the Jesuit University of St. Joseph is subventioned by the French Government. It is announced that schools of law and engineering have just been founded and will admit pupils from the next academic year. Though the tuition given in the college is sound and attracts many Moslems, it is a pity that France has stolen a march over America in this matter. The promised expansion of the American College, however, will soon provide facilities for all those Asiatics who prefer to get their professional education through English.

The Medical Profession and Bone-setting.

Referring to the art of bone-setting as successfully practised by men who have no recognised status in the medical profession, "Truth's" remarks will be noted with interest in this country, where Indian professional bone-setters do effect cures which are not expected of surgeons. "Is it not an extraordinary thing" very pertinently asks "Truth" "that when so much public interest is centred in this matter and newspapers and reviews are devoting so much space to it, a great international medical congress should have come and gone without a word in reference to it? There could not be a more instructive example than this of the refusal of the official profession to recognize the work of any man who is not a member of it, and the absolute indifference of the Faculty to considerations of humanity when they conflict with professional etiquette—what it pleases doctors to call ethics but what is best described as trade union regulations."

Mortality Returns.

One attack and one death from plague were reported in Bombay City during the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m. on Monday, Middle and Lower Colaba being responsible for the former case. There were no cases of either small-pox or cholera during the same period. The total mortality from all causes was 73, as against 115 of the corresponding period of last year and 94 of that of the year before. Out of 1860 rats caught by the Muni-

SIR R. CARLYLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Sept. 8.

The Hon. Sir Robert Carlyle, whose leave will expire this month, is due at Bombay on 30th September.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

Repeal the Act!

"The Parsi."—But when we come to consider the legislation with a view to revision in the direction so broadly and unmistakably suggested by the High Court of Bengal, is it not relevant to consider also whether the Act shall not now be repealed? Happily the circumstances which called forth the Act have now disappeared; and it is hardly conducive to cordiality of relations between the Governme and the Press of the country to any unnecessary hindrances in way of the progress of journalism was the prevalent opinion then, it is the prevalent opinion now, the ordinary law of the land is qui enough to meet with every case abuse of liberty; and if exceptional legislation was necessary during exceptional times, the return to normal times must synchronize with the return to normal legislation. We have no doubt that His Excellency Lord Hardinge who has done so much to restore peace and goodwill to this troubled land will remove this last vestige of abnormal conditions which are now happily a matter of history. But if that cannot be done at present, we think there ought to be no difficulty in amending the Act in a manner so as to make effectual the checks intended to be furnished, but not furnished as a matter of fact, in the legislation of 1910.

Sir L. Jenkins and the Press Act.

"Civil and Military Gazette."—Sir Lawrence Jenkins having conclusively shown that it was impossible for the High Court to interfere with the forfeiture it might have been supposed that there was nothing left for the Judges to discuss. But, as will be seen from the judgment cited elsewhere, the consideration of the purely legal issues involved merely formed the prelude to a lengthy disquisition on the comprehensive character of the Press Act and the seemingly absolutely innocuous nature of the pamphlet, whose forfeiture had given rise to the action. Of course it would be absurd to impute to Sir Lawrence Jenkins the deliberate intention of discrediting the Press Act; yet some of the criticisms he passes on this Act might very well have come from, say, a strenuous opponent of the measure in the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

"The Man on the Spot."

"Indian Daily Telegraph."—What is chiefly notable in Sir John's presentation of the man on the spot doctrine is this: That when the administration of the law so works that it results in the discomfiture of an Indian Civil Servant, then Sir John Hewett apparently wants the Civil Servant to be above the law. The Secretary of State, in fine, and everybody else must trust an Indian Civil Servant—in this case Mr. Weston—to be infallible as being the man on the spot and Mr. Justice Fletcher or any other High Court Judge who may enter a damaging judgment against such an official must be regarded as a very dangerous person, as being a man not on the spot. This is a highly preposterous fallacy to propound, for the High Court Judge in India is just as much a man on the spot—as let us say Mr. Weston and as Judge of Appeal, Mr. Justice Fletcher had a perfect right to give the decree he did give against Mr. Weston. We are not discussing the soundness of this judgment or otherwise. That is quite beside the point at issue. For the point is not whether this or that man be wrong or right in any honest conclusion he may arrive at, but whether he has a right to come to any conclusion at all. To assume that a Civil Servant must be in the right and above the judiciary is pre-eminently silly.

Turkey's Right to Adrianople.

"The New Stateman."—Unless Turkey makes some bad blunder, such, for example, as an attempt to invade Bulgaria, it looks as though she will after all be allowed to keep Adrianople. Most of us would be glad to see her obliged to retire once more within the line determined by the Treaty of London; but it must be admitted that her moral claim to stay where she is as strong as her military position. By the sword she lost Adrianople, by the sword she has regained it, and having admitted that might is right, and accepted the accomplished fact in the one case, it is hard to see how Europe can refuse to recognise it in the other. It is vain to accuse Turkey of bad faith. If her first opportunity of regaining territory, given by the Treaty of London, had occurred after an interval of a year or two, no one would have blamed her for taking it; the fact that it has occurred after an interval of only a few weeks is not enough to make her action perfidious.

The Impotent Concert.

"Truth."—Sir Edward Grey observed that the Concert has been criticised for not preventing what has happened; but how can you have a concert without critics? He added that the Concert is not very sensitive to criticism. That is as it should be, and makes the distasteful duty of the poor critics a little easier for them. Sir Edward really disarms criticism by the modesty of the case which he makes for his band. He explained that a Concert of the Powers never could perform anything more difficult than a naval demonstration. To use force means moving troops and spending money—not to say shedding blood—and though individual Governments will do such things for their individual ends, they will not do them in conjunction with others for the furtherance of a common object. Clearly we must not, after this frank avowal, criticise the poor Concert for its impotence, seeing that impotence is the law of its being. Probably, if it were not impotent it could not even exist. But this rather suggests that the Concert is beneath criticism than above it.

SHOULD MAUD ALLAN COME TO INDIA?

MR. HOWARD EDIE ANSWERS THE OBJECTORS.

[illegible] protests emanating from certain Indian papers in Calcutta and [illegible] against the proposed tour of [illegible]n, the famous dancer, in [illegible]ve been re-echoed in some Lon[illegible]pers. Yesterday a representa[illegible] of "The Chronicle" interviewed [illegible]. Howard Edie, the well-known impressario, and Miss Allan's agent, on the subject.

"Do you think that it is likely that this agitation in the English papers and some Anglo-Indian papers will prevent Maud Allan from coming to India?" asked our representative.

"Well," answered Mr. Edie, "it won't prevent the management from bringing her out, but as Maud Allan is highly sensitive she may withdraw from the arrangement."

"Won't it be necessary before you make the contract with her to be assured that there is no possibility that she will not be allowed to appear in Bombay and Calcutta and other places?"

"In Bombay I have had an interview with the Deputy-Commissioner of Police, and nothing will be put in the way of any recital that is consistent with such performances of the best class."

"You don't know as to Calcutta?"

"No; but, of course, if Calcutta should make up its mind to stop her, she will appear none the less in Bombay and in the other parts of India. I think a young country like India wants new blood among the ruling classes. The British people are ruling in India because in the present stage of evolution of India they are the best nation for that purpose; but they want to be as progressive as other intellectual peoples of the world. The whole objection to Maud Allan is absolutely based on a misconception of the duty the English owe to the Indian people."

"In what way?"

"India, having evolved along spiritual lines for hundreds of thousands of years, has neglected the intellectual, the artistic and the material. Owing to the various religions that have cropped up she was disunited, and it became necessary for another nation to come in, and that nation needs to develop the country along both artistic and material lines. Now, for the sake of upholding an artificial prestige, they would allow Indian dancing to remain in the low condition that it is said to be in, at the present moment. All other arts are, to a certain extent, cultivated and encouraged, but the art of dancing is standing still and the ideas that many Indians have of dancing are not idealistic ideas. Dancing, above all other arts, should be uplifted, and the forces that are evidently bringing Maud Allan to India for that work, and the stupidity of a certain section of the British public in this country is going to place a bar on her strong influence and personality in influencing and spiritualising Indian dancing."

LOW TYPES OF DANCING TOLERATED.

"Do you think that dancing here is in a low condition as is said, or do you not rather think that the art of dancing in India is very much the same as in other countries? It has its low, sensual, phases, but there is dancing in India which is just as artistic, or spiritual—as you put it—as in Europe. Just as in Europe, as we know, dancers of the type of Maud Allan and Roshanara are a recent product, while the dancing that appeals chiefly to the crowd in England, if not actually sensual in the literal sense, is often very suggestive, its popularity lying in its suggestiveness and its concessions to vulgarity."

"I may point out in reference to that," said Mr. Edie, "that I have never heard any objections raised in India to such dances as the Bunny Hug, the Turkey Trot and the various phases of the Cake Walk, all of which are purely sensual in their appeal, being performed on the stages in India. Why, then, should these objections be raised when an artiste whose elevating influence and brilliant genius, who is a true poet, has been admitted all over Europe? All the painters and sculptors and all the leading Continental critics agree that in the Salome dance Maud Allan has given the finest artistic production of its kind seen in London. Queen Alexandra took her hand, on one occasion, and expressed with deep emotion the pleasure she had derived when she saw that really marvellous interpretation of the art of dancing.

"A GROSS MENTAL ATTITUDE."

Mr. Edie continued: The present outcry in the London and Indian Press is one of those rare occasions that display the mental void underlying popular conceptions of right and wrong, a wave which would have condemned Maud Allan to the stake had she lived at the time of the Inquisition. Exactly the same lack of clear intellectual perception has been responsible for all the ills that man is heir to. One would have looked for a less superficial opinion from such papers as 'The Pall Mall Gazette,' "The Standard" and "Daily Mail"; however, our civilization is still evidently in the baby stage of evolution, or at least many of those responsible for coming public opinion are. A colossal instance underlying the lack of clarified intellectual perception is the criticism in the "Pioneer." Such a gross mental attitude as the "Pioneer" adopts offends my artistic susceptibility and my intellectual and spiritual aspiration to such a degee that I want to stand on the North Pole and scream to the world the utter uselessness of its trying to evolve. Must we have intelligent people stumbling blocks to progress as well as savages? The truth underlying the objections of the critics has not been clearly grasped, it is illogical, inartistic, unintellectual, not to say unjust. Overlooking for a time being the alleged puritainist point of view, and the artistic point of view, let me examine the point clothed in the following words by the "Pioneer": "The dancing of Maud Allan is a graceful and refined performance. It may even be morally educative if looked at in the right way, but it could not be looked at in the right way in this country. Miss Allan on the Calcutta or Bombay stage would in fact be far more inexpedient than a Negro pugilist at a London Music Hall." Now the writer of these lines in the first place shows absolute ignorance of the thought and forces underlying the work of great artistes. All the great intellects of the world including Ram Krishna, Prince Gautama, Zarathustra, Hermes, Moses, Orpheus, Homer, Pythagoras, Sacrates, Plato, Christ, Shakespeare etc., as well as all refined and intellectual people of the present day intuitively recognise the spiritual forces emanating from great artistes (especially of the stage) as the extraordinary concentration of their mind, necessary for perfect expression of art, draws to them forces that every artistic genius realises. Those forces they give to their audience and they are uplifting. It is no more possible for the indulgence of sensual or overvoluptuous thoughts under such influences,, as it is for such indulgences while plunged in an ice cold bath, and this is the great truth known to all men and women who have attained their majority in our infantile civilization. If any one doubts it let him get the opinion of the six greatest men in the world whose evolution has developed equally along artistic, intellectual and moral lines.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Maud Allan's first impressions of life, says a biographer, reach back to the age of one and a half, when she was tucked in her little cot amidst a family of dolls. "I remember Santa Claus," she says, "dear old merry Santa Calus! It was his story that first fired my imagination and led me on to an interest in the beautiful things of life. "Her baby heart loved and lived in her fairy tales and even now her mind is never happier than when carried off to mystic lands where fairies and goblins and princes reign. At an early age Maud Allan was transplanted to the Californian Mountains where she learned to ride bareback and at an early age was keen on swimming, an art which has developed her physically.

While still a child she decided to become a famous pianist, although she showed marked talent for clay-modelling and wood carving. "At thirteen years of age", says the great Dancer, "I saw Sarah Bernhardt for the first time. My ambitious little heart burned within me. She was the only woman in the world I wanted to rival and I have not lost the feeling yet. So great an artiste, and yet so simple and childlike, it is no wonder that every one loves her. I think the turning point in my career came from my first sight of that great woman. She inspired me to express my thoughts in another manner, namely through the medium of the body—the poetry of motion."

FIRST IDEAS OF DANCING.

Child as she was the idea struck her, whilst observing Sarah Bernhardt act, that more could be expressed by beautiful movements of the body than by the lips. Then and there she determined to revive the ancient dancing of Greece and in her own words:

"Unconsciously, however, I drew from nature and its rhythm an abiding sense of peace, and when studying my daily lessons under the trees, I danced by the brooks and streams with no thought of step, no thought of preconceived rhythms. It was the poetry of motion in the running brooks and the rhythm of the tossing branches that gave me a desire to express something within me by the grace of motion."

Soon after this decision she left California for Germany and at the Royal High School of Music continued the study of the piano. Her next five years was spent in the atmosphere of music, art and literature and the delights of those days have never and will never fade from her memory. During these student days the young aspirant travelled with her mother all over the Continent. Speaking of Italy she says: "Italy, land of the dance and song, took my soul captive and as the gladsome days passed all too swiftly, and my heart grew glad as a child's on a summer's day, I learned more and more of the hidden meaning of the exquisite poetry of music and movement. At night, when the world was at rest and the moonbeams flooded my room, I danced for the joy that was in me, from sheer lightsomeness of heart."

ARTISTIC INFLUENCES.

The summer of 1901 this youthful genius spent in delightful Weimar as one of the disciples of Ferrucoio Busoni, whom she considers the greatest pianist in the world. Busoni was the successor of Listzt. Autumn, 1901, found her back in Berlin continuing her rhythmic physical expression to her fancies and to her mental pictures of nature or incident. Of all the great painters whose works she has studied Botticelli has influenced her most. She says: "His lyrical imagination, his love of the wind and all things that the wind stirs—trees, draperies, floating hair so wonderfully expressed in his paintings, and his pure love of the human form, never defiled by a descent to mere sensuous art, had deeply impressed themselves upon me. But if he inspired pose in those formative days, I was thinking more of the joy Greek dancing gives when I turned my thoughts to my draperies."

In the development of her work Maud Allan was greatly assisted by the famous Marcel Remy, musician, savant and Greek scholar and sculptor. It was Remy who spoke to her of dancing, in the true Hellenic spirit as a dead and forgotten art, of the unending possibilities open to one who had the pluck to recreate a lost art of expression. At Maud Allan's debut the artistic world stood aghast—a silence followed and then poured in upon her the congratulations of the greatest painters and sculptors, kings and emperors and the whole world was at her feet and has been ever since, notwithstanding the opposition from the ignorant and prurient-minded and primitive egos of this world.

MAUD ALLAN.

MR. BRYAN AS A "STAR TURN."

ENGAGES TO LECTURE IN TRAVELLING SHOW.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.

There is much comment in Washington on Mr. Bryan engaging to give twelve lectures in connection with a big travelling tent show in return for a heavy fee. Other items in the programme, in which Mr. Bryan is a star turn, include magicians, jugglers, Alpine yedlers and a Florentine band.

MAUD ALLAN'S INDIAN TOUR.

EUROPEAN DEFENCE ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

The European Defence Association has addressed to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, a letter protesting against the appearance of Miss Maud Allan, the dancer, in Calcutta.

DUBLIN STRIKES.

PACIFICATORY EFFECT OF TRADES CONGRESS DELEGATES

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.

The advent in Dublin of delegates from the Trades Congress at Manchester appears to have had a pacificatory influence. They accepted responsibility for a large meeting of transport workers in Sackville Street yesterday undertaking that the speeches should be moderate in tone. The meeting was consequently not proclaimed and passed off quietly. They are also arranging conferences between employers and strikers, which bear good promise of a settlement.

SIR IAN HAMILTON AT SWISS MANOEUVRES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Sir Ian Hamilton has gone to attend the Swiss manoeuvres.

THE MAILS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

[illegible]DEN, Sept. 7.

The P. a[illegible] steamer Salsette with the [illegible]ils of the 29th ultimo l[illegible]y at 10-0 p.m. to-day.

Th[illegible]mora left at the same [illegible]e mails for Colo[illegible]

KIRK KILISSEH.

AGREEMENT IN FAVOUR OF TURKEY.

SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF DIFFERENCES.

(Reuter Telegram.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 8.

Although the Bulgarian delegates have stated in press interviews that they cannot yield on the subject of Kirk Kilisseh, it is admitted in official and diplomatic circles that an agreement in principle in favour of Turkey has already been reached on the subject in the course of the preliminary pourparlers. It is therefore believed that negotiations will progress expeditiously.

ALLEGED BOGUS BALANCE SHEETS.

SECRETARY CHARGED WITH MISAPPROPRIATION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 8.

T. Chinnetambi Mudaliar, Secretary of the India Burma Trading Company, Ltd., Madras, has been arrested on charges of cheating. The allegation against the accused is that he did not conform to the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, issued fictitious balance-sheets and misappropriated moneys deposited by people who wished to be the India Burma Trading Company's agents in the mofussil. The operations of the accused extended in the north as far as Chittagong.

MURDERED JAPANESE.

MOBILISATION URGED IN TOKIO.

MEETING IN DEFIANCE OF POLICE.

(Reuter Telegram.)

TOKIO, Sept. 7.

A mass meeting held here to-day in defiance of police prohibition protested against the Nanking incident and passed a resolution urging Government to mobilise troops.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

WHY MR. ABE WAS ASSASSINATED.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

What looks like a serious situation has arisen over the killing of the three Japanese civilians by Government troops on the latter capturing Nanking from the Southerners last week. A mass meeting at Tokio demanded the mobilisation of the troops or the resignation of the Foreign Minister.

The high Foreign Office official's assassination is believed to be the result of his displeasure at Government's attitude in the Nanking incident.

AMERICAN TARIFFS.

THE TAX ON COTTON FUTURES.

(Reuter Telegram.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.

The Senate has approved an amendment to the Tariff Bill levying, a tax of a tenth of a cent per pound on all trading in cotton futures. The operation of the tax is postponed until September 1st 1914..

FRENCH COURTS IN MOROCCO.

NEW ADMIRALTY COUNCIL ESTABLISHED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 7.

M. Poincare has signed a decree creating a Council to advise the Admiralty on technical matters and also a decree establishing French Courts in Morocco for French citizens and proteges, which will replace Consular Courts.

GERMAN MANOEUVRES.

KING CONSTANTINE PRESENT.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, Sept. 8.

The presence of King Constantine and the Crown Prince of Greece at the German Manœuvres is attracting considerable attention. It is regarded as further evidence of German diplomatic adroitness.

The German press is particularly friendly to Greece.

PERSIAN REGENT.

RETURN WELCOMED BY PUBLIC.

(Reuter Telegram.)

TEHERAN, Sept. 8.

The Regent is expected at Baku about the 17th instant. Gendarmes under Swedish officers will patrol the road from Enzeli to Teheran. Opinion appears entirely favourable to His Highness' return.

BARISAL CONSPIRACY CASE.

28 ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(Associated Press.)

BARISAL, Sept. 8.

In the conspiracy case of the 30 accused present in Court, Rajani Kanta Das of Lota and Romeschandra Das Gupta, a convict in the Comilla dacoity case were discharged, and the remaining 28 were committed to the Sessions Court of Backergunj. All the accused pleaded not guilty.

COLD WEATHER VISITORS.

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

There will be the usual contingent of cold weather visitors during the approaching winter. It is understood that these include the Right Hon. Sir George Murray Murray, formerly of the Home Civil Service, Sir John Randles, M.P., the well-known iron master, and Professor Shephard of New York.

MR. BALFOUR'S WARNINGS.

VEHEMENCE OF UNIONIST PAPERS.

LIBERALS "SURFEITED WITH ULSTER HEROICS."

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.

The Unionist papers give prominent space to comments on Mr. Balfour's speech at Haddington on Saturday. They emphasise such passages as, "I am not sure everybody realises how near we are to difficulties which may prove almost unsoluble to British statesmanship;" also, "If I am right we shall soon be in the thick of the conflict. Let us then make every preparation for the great event."

The Unionist papers vehemently demand an election before the final passage of the Home Rule Bill. The "Daily Mail" says the Government's decision on the matter will determine whether Ulstermen will be driven into civil war with the approval and support of their Unionist allies in every part of the Kingdom.

The Liberal organs declare that the Liberals have a mandate and scoff at Mr. Baflour's warnings. The "Daily News" remarks that the country is surfeited with Ulster heroics. The business of Tories is like that of the Fat Boy in "Pickwick," to make our flesh creep. The paper adds that Mr. Balfour's suspicions regarding the Government's intention to pass the Home Rule Bill before the election are well-founded. The country has endorsed the Government's policy, and would justly repudiate a Government making Parliament subject to a rebel committee in Ulster.

I. C. S. BALL AT POONA.

A BRILLIANT FUNCTION.

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, September 8.

The I. C. S. Ball to-night was attended by about five hundred members of Poona and Kirkee society and as usual it proved one of the most brilliant social functions of the Poona season. There were forty-two Civil Servants at the Ball and the guests included His Excellency the Governor-Lord Willingdon arrived at the Gymkhana Club at 10 o'clock and was welcomed by the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, Mr. Quinn and other members of a very painstaking Committee. It was most unfortunate that Lady Willingdon was unable to be present owing to indisposition. There was no formality on His Excellency's arrival beyond the striking up of the National Anthem by the string band of the Dorset Regiment.

Soon after His Excellency's arrival a distinguished party was formed to ascend the beautifully decorated stage where Mrs. Claude Hill's artistic ingenuity had been employed to convert both the stage and ball room from their ordinary aspects into attraction and beauty with floral decorations that were charming. Mrs. Quinn and Mrs. Rieu decorated the supper room to perfection. White cosmos and maiden hair ferns were arranged on the tables and the entire colour scheme in the supper room did honour to Lady Willingdon. As a matter of fact the colour scheme in mauve throughout did honour to Her Excellency. The verandahs with the sitting out accommodation looked refreshing with a wealth of palms arranged by Mr. Sheppard, Mrs. Sheppard and the Misses Sheppard, and the whole scheme again was *a la* Lady Willingdon. The Ball was altogether a great success, dancing being kept up till 3 in the morning.

RAILWAY BOARD.

SENIOR MEMBER'S RETIREMENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

A good deal of interest attaches to the retirement of Mr. Walter H. Wood, senior member of the Railway Board on the 20th September. Mr Wood came out from the Hull and Barnsley Railway and has now served the Government of India for seven years. He will be fifty-five this month. It is understood that he had some correspondence with the authorities on the question of his retirement but no particulars are available.

It is not yet certain whether the question of Mr. Wood's successor is under consideration, but this may be deferred as it is well-known that the question of the future of the Railway Board has been receiving the careful attention of the Government of India for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Wood are extremely popular at Simla and they will be missed by a large circle of friends.

ENGINEERING CONFERENCE.

SCIENTIFIC WORK OF THE P. W. D.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA Sept. 8.

The Engineering Conference opened to-day and was attended by a large number of delegates. The Hon. Sir Edward Melagan, in welcoming the delegates, said the idea of holding the Engineering Conference was first mooted in 1904 at the instance of Mr. Sidney Preston and the Conference of Irrigation Engineers was held that year with considerable success. It was thought advisable to try the experiment again this year and at the same time to extend its scope so as to include all classes of engineering which came under the Public Works Department. The Government of India attached the greatest importance to the development of scientific knowledge among members of the Department and he believed there was no better way of encouraging an interest in the scientific and technical aspect of the work of the Department than by a meeting of the kind at which they met where men could come together and exchange ideas. In conclusion Sir Edward Maclagan said he would like to have such meetings more frequently which, however, could not be arranged without detriment to the work to be carried on in the provinces. It was not impossible that the next meeting of the Conference might be in the new Capital and in new surroundings which the engineers of India would have well provided.

PROGRESS OF IRRIGATION.

The Hon. Mr. Russell, who presided over the Conference to-day, then delivered his presidential address.

In opening the Conference, he said:

Gentlemen,—I do not intend to tax your patience for more than a few minutes, but before the Conference proceeds to the business for which its members have come together from all parts of India, I think it will be of interest to refer in the briefest and broadest way to the present stage of development of Public Works in India. Since the duty of the Civil Engineer lies in controlling and applying the forces of nature for the benefit of mankind it follows that the stage of advancement and development which a country has reached can generally be gauged by the works of the engineer. Judged by this standard the progress made in India during the last 30 years or so has been most striking and the progress is proceeding with increasing acceleration as the financial potentialities of the country permit of additional expenditure whether from capital or revenue. Roughly, Public Works may be divided into two main classes, those which besides effecting their object are directly remunerative in a commercial sense, viz., those which yield a net return to the public purse in the shape of interest on the capital outlay often at a high rate, besides adding to the general wealth by increased productiveness, as also which, although not directly remunerative, are indirectly so. The latter class comprises works which, although not remunerative, are required to meet the public demands, as development increases, for improved communications, measures affecting the health of the community, sanitary and water works schemes, buildings of all kinds to meet the demands caused by the development of administrative agencies and the spread of education. Under the former class by far the most important works dealt with by the Department of Public Works excluding, of course, railways, which are managed by a separate department, are those which are concerned with irrigation. In a country such as this where in places the rainfall is so precarious and where failure to secure a timely fall of rain may mean widespread distress, if not actual famine, the importance of irrigation works can be hardly overestimated. In this particular branch of engineering the magnitude and scope of our Public Works and their success in operation are recognised throughout. The degree of proficiency to which irrigation science has been brought in India is probably not surpassed in any other country. Thirty years ago we had in operation 66 major and minor works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept. The total capital outlay at the time was recorded as 19½ crocres of rupees and returned a net revenue of about one crore of rupees per annum. Twenty years later the number of works had increased to [illegible] and the capital outlay to 43½ crores. The net revenue per annum had risen to about 2¾ crores. To-day we have in operation 188 irrigation systems of the kind mentioned having a capital value of 14/1/3 crores, bringing in a net revenue of about 4 crores per annum. Ten years ago there were in operation over 43,000 miles of canals and distributaries. During the last ten years no less than 10,000 miles have been added to that table. Perhaps, however, the most eloquent testimony as to the fruits of the labour of our irrigation officers is to be found in the figures showing the areas irrigated annually.

As regards roads Mr. Russell said fifteen years ago the total length of roads of all kinds amounted to 152,000 miles and the total now reached 203,000 miles. He dwelt upon the demand for metalled roads, and for metalled roads of a better kind for the development of motor traffic. During the past ten years a vast number of buildings had been created to meet the demands of administration.

Mr. Russell then referred to sanitary works, water and electric supply, and said that the creation of a new Capital, and the location of the head quarters of Bihar at Bankipur added a great venue to the skill of architects and engineers in all branches of the profession.

SPORT AT HOME.

CRICKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Possibly the most amazing performance of the season was accomplished by the lowly Leicestershire at Worcester on Saturday (August 16) when after having all the worse of the game, they snatched a brilliant victory over Worcestershire within a few minutes of time, by eight runs. Worcestershire, batting first, put up the formidable total of 463, of which G. N. Foster made 175 in brilliant style. His brother, "H. K." made 88, and Cuffe 88. Leicestershire started well, C. J. B. Wood and Whitehead scoring 68 each, but the later batsmen failed before the bowling of W. H. Taylor, and the side was out for 286. Following on 177 behind, King batted in splendid style, nd it was almost entirely due to him that Leicestershire totalled 315. Wood made 43 and A. T. Sharp 41.

With only 139 to make in two hours and twenty-five minutes, the match looked a real good thing for Worcestershire. Skelding, who at one time nearly played for Worcestershire, and Shipman—both fast bowlers—bowled magnificently, however, and Worcestershire were all out for 130, only Chester (31) and Pearson (31) offering any real resistance. Skelding took 6 for 65.

The effects of their brilliant victory over Kent seemed to have been too much for Surrey, for in their match against Yorkshire at the Oval they were beaten by an innings and 19 runs. Yorkshire increased their Thursday's total to 409 for 9 wickets, when they declared, Hirst bringing his score to 112 not out. Only Hayes (67) D. J. Knight (38) and Spring (44) made any stand for Surrey, and the whole side were out for 177. Following on 232 behind Surrey started well, Hobbs making 60 and Hayes 70, but no one else could withstand the bowling of Rhodes and Drake, and they were all out for 213. Drake took 5 for 60 and Rhodes 3 for 33.

After their unhappy experience at the Oval, Kent might well have imagined that they would resume their path of victory when they played Somerset at Taunton. This time it was the rain that robbed them of victory. Somerset were left with 471 to get to win and had lost one wicket for 90 when rain prevented further play.

Kent's moderate first innings total of 221 was chiefly due to Hubble (40) Jennings (33) and Wooleyl and Blythe (28 each). Bridge, the Somerset professional, bowled exceedingly well, and took 6 for 44. Somerset collapsed before Fielder (7 for 50) and were all out for 86. Batting again, Kent ran up 335 for 9 before declaring, Woolley being not out 101 and Seymour making 82, Hardinge 75 and Hubble 47. In Somerset's abbreviated second innings P. R. Johnson was not out 55 and Hyman 35.

A spledid victory was gained by Hampshire by five wickets over Sussex at Southampton. The latter, who batted first, totalled 300, of which Vine made 75, H. P. Chaplain 65 Jupp not out 50 and Vinett 41. Hampshire replied with 420, of which Philip Mead made exactly 100 (his eighth century of the season) Stone 72 and A. Jacques not out 47, while nearly every other member of the side scored double figures.

Vine again came out strong when Sussex batted a second time. His 104 was a fine example of defensive play. Only Chaplin (not out 53) gave him adequate support, and the side was out for 254. Hampshire were left to get 135 in 90 minutes. Every man went out for runs, and they were hit off with 12 minutes to spare, Lieutenant C. H. Abercrombie being top scorer with 33.

Gloucestershire, who are doing better this season than they have for some time, gained their eighth victory of the season at Cheltenham at the expense of Warwickshire. In reply to Gloucestershire's first innings total of 328, Warwickshire could only make 134, Dennett, who took 7 for 42, being irresistible. Gloucestershire made 172 in their second innings—(Foster 6 for 75.) Dipper, who had made 102 in the first innings, again batted well for 50. Dennett (6 for 29) was again too much for the Warwickshire batsmen when they started on their formidable task of getting 367. Only the veteran Quaife (55) could play him at all, and Warwickshire were out for 119, leaving the western county victorious by 247.

In spite of a splendid innings of 81 not out by Tarrant in their second innings, Middlesex were defeated by Lancashire at Liverpool by an innings and 11 runs. It may be urged in slight extenuation that P. F. Warner was only playing for twenty minutes before he was compelled to retire through illness, his place, by the courtesy of A. H. Hornby, being filled by the professional Lee. Hornby and Makepeace gave Lancashire a fine start, the former making 78 and Makepeace 76. Sharp (86) and John Tyldesley (49) also did well, but the others failed before the bowling of J. W. Hearne (5 for 39) and the total was 295. Heap bowled magnificently when Middlesex went in, and there have been few better performances this season than his of 8 for 28. Only Tarrant (58) could do anything with him, and they were out for 125. Following on 170 behind, Tarrant was again the only one to make any sort of stand. Huddleston (5 for 50) this time doing the damage. Middlesex were out for 159.

The game between Northamptonshire and Derbyshire, which was started on Friday (August 15) ended in a victory for the home team by 151. Haywood (71) S. G. Smith (82) and C. N. Woolley (45) were the chief contributors to Northants' first innings of 309. Bracey, for Derbyshire, (6 for 92) bowled uncommonly well. Derbyshire's answer was 257, of which Slater made 40, T. Forester 52 and England's old wicket-keeper, Humphries, not out 51. S. G. Smith took 6 for 82.

Only J. S. Denton (89) and Haywood (57) distinguished themselves in Northants' second innings, which ended for 259, Morton (6 for 95) bowling well. Requiring 312 to win, with just over four hours left for play, Derbyshire failed before Smith (4 for 25) and Thompson, and were all out for 160, only L. Oliver (43) and Slater (63) playing with any confidence.

When there has been rain overnight, and sun in the morning, then is the time that Colin Blythe is most dangerous. So Leicestershire found at Canterbury on Wednesday, when they went in for the last time requiring 359 to beat Kent. Blythe's total bag for the innings was 6 for 40, his last 4 being obtained for five runs. In the first innings he had taken 7 for 54, his record for the match being 13 for 94.

Hardinge, who made 154 not out in Kent's second innings, was the other chief factor in his county's success. Kent's first innings realised 201, Jas. Seymour making 61, Woolley 47 and Huish 31. Leicestershire responded with 192, by means of some fairly level scoring, Shipman topping the list with 38.

Jas. Seymour's 39 was the highest score in the Kent second innings apart from Hardinge, but there were several other useful contributions, and the innings was declared closed at 349 for 8. Leicestershire started fairly well, C. J. B. Wood making 94, A. Burgess 25 and King 25, but the last six wickets went down for 13, and the side were all out for 94, leaving Kent victorious by 264.

In spite of plucky efforts by F. L. Fane (130), J. W. H. T. Douglas (88) and P. Perrin (50) in their second innings against Yorkshire at Bradford, Essex were defeated by an innings and 48. Yorkshire had declared their innings closed at 512 for 9. E. R. Wilson, the resusticated amateur, made 104 not out, Kilner 55, Hirst 77, Haigh 69, and Booth 56. Essex could do nothing with the Yorkshire bowling, and their first innings ended for 115, Fane, with 32, being top scorer. Drake, who took 7 for 69 in the second innings, gained his 100 wickets for the season.

After having all the worse of the game, Middlesex emerged from their match against Notts, at Trent Bridge with a creditable draw. Tarrant and J. W. Hearne were the Middlesex heroes. Tarrant made 84 and 142, while Hearne made 49 and 106. F. T. Mann also did exceedingly well by scoring 50 and 71, while in the second innings, Hendrew played well for 56. Middlesex, who batted first, made 260, but this was totally eclipsed by the Notts. total of 448, of which George Gunn made 97, his brother John, 126, and Iremonger 90 not out. The Middlesex second innings total realised 440, but Notts. were handicapped by being unable to bowl Wass, whose hand had been injured.

Notts. were left with the hopeless task of getting 269 in an hour and a half. The light was bad, and in sixty minutes fell for 63, John Gunn and Wysall then carefully playing out time. A. O. Jones, the Notts captain, made a welcome reappearance after a prolonged illness.

The Warwickshire spectators ought to be used to slow play, but Surrey's exhibition at Birmingham was even too much for them. The match ended in a draw rather in favour of the home side. Surrey take three points for a win on the first innings, but they certainly did not deserve them. Of their first innings total of 324 Hobbs played a grand innings of 122, Harrison making 47, D. H. Butcher 41 not out, and Spring 39. Charlesworth (100) and Quaife (105) were chiefly responsible for Warwickshire's total of 312. Hitch took 5 for 96. Going in a second time Surrey carried caution to an excess, and took five hours to score 240 for 9 wickets before declaring. Harrison took three hours and fifty minutes to score 78 not out, while Hayes made 43 and D. J. Knight 35. Field took 4 for 68.

The feature of Warwickshire's second innings when they went in to get 253 was a brilliant 101 not out by Charlesworth, who thus equalled Quaife's performance against Surrey early in the season at the Oval. Warwickshire had made 179 of the runs required when stumps were drawn.

However badly they may do against other counties, Worcestershire seem to keep something special up their sleeve for the benefit of Lancashire. They have beaten them away from home already this season, and on Wednesday (August 20), at Dudley they again won, this time by five wickets. Almost entirely owing to John Tyldesley (69) Lancashire made 198 in their first innings. Worcestershire, in reply, could only raise 171, Huddleston taking 4 for 45.

Burrows (5 for 55) and Chester (3 for 13) were too much for Lancashire when they went in a second time. John Tyldesley again played well for 51. H. K. Foster played splendid Cricket for 86 and the runs were knocked off for the loss of five wickets.

Thursday (Aug. 21) was a prolific day for centuries, no fewer than seven being recorded in first class cricket. The heroes were, Hobbs, 184, Hayward, 146, Hardinge, 117, Denton, 114, Robert Relf, 113, H. L. Wilson, 109 and Humphreys 106.

Hobbs and Hayward, for the thirty-sixth time in their career together, put on over a hundred in Surrey's match against Worcestershire, at Worcester, which was for the benefit of Pearson, who is Mitcham born and therefore himself a Surrey man. M. C. Bird also scored freely for 78 and at the drawing of stumps, Surrey had made 457 for the loss of only five wickets. Hayward and Hobbs put on 313 for the first wicket.

In the commendable desire to make runs fast, Warwickshire rather overdid things in the game against Middlesex at Birmingham and many of them got out through hitting at the wrong ball and so the side were all out for 187, Quaife being top-scorer with 49. J. W. Hearne took 4 for 55 and Tarrant 4 for 57. Middlesex completed a good day's work by scoring 156 for the loss of only one wicket, Saville making 30, Tarrant, 67 not out and J. W. Hearne 55 not out.

In connection with Middlesex, the retirement of James Douglas from first-class cricket, is announced.

Sussex had all the best of Thursday's game against Gloucestershire at Brighton, for against their first innings of 309, the Western county were all dismissed for a paltry 66. Susssex, however, owed nearly all their batting success to H. L. Wilson and Robert Relf, for the next highest score was 28 by Albert Relf. Dipper took 5 for 77. There was no excuse for Gloucestershire's deplorable show, though it is true that they batted one short, Gange having injured his foot. N. J. Holloway took 5 for 30 and Albert Relf 3 for 33.

By scoring 192 for the first wicket, Hardinge and Humphreys gave Kent a splendid start in their game against Hampshire at Dover. Seymour kept it up by making 85 and several of the others made useful scores with the result that when stumps were drawn. Kent had credited themselves with 419 for 8 wickets.

Essex and Lancashire began their last game of the season at Manchester. Lancashire batted first and ran up the respectable total of 368 for 9 wickets when play finished for the day. The chief contributors to the total were John Tyldesley 69, Earnest Tyldesley 66, Sharp 61 and Lieut. F. R. R. Brooke 57.

An England XI captained by H. D. G. Leveson-Gower opposed Yorkshire at Harrogate. Leveson-Gower won the toss but made Yorkshire bat. They showed their appreciation of this move by running up 337. In addition to Denton's 114, B. B. Wilson made 95 and Kilner 74.

D. C. Robinson has received authority from the Army to go to South Africa with the M. C. C. team and it seems probable that the great Sidney Barnes will also go. Should this prove to be so, it should be an exceptionally powerful side.

The following shows how the counties stand in the championship up to the morning of Thursday, August 21:—

	P.	W.	Won on 1st Inn.	Lost on 1st Inn.	Pts. possible	Pts. obtained	Per cent age
Kent	24	17	3	3	120	95	79.16
Yorkshire	22	16	4	2	130	94	72.30
Northants	20	12	3	4	100	67	67.00
Surrey	22	11	4	3	110	68	61.81
Notts	19	8	4	3	95	53	55.78
Middlesex	17	6	4	3	85	45	52.94
Gloucestershire	19	8	3	1	95	45	47.36
Lancashire	25	7	11	7	0	125	56	44.80
Warwickshire	21	7	9	2	3	105	44	41.90
Sussex	24	7	10	4	3	120	50	41.66
Hampshire	22	6	10	2	4	110	40	36.36
Worcestershire	16	4	9	1	2	80	25	31.25
Derbyshire	17	3	10	2	2	85	23	27.05
Leicestershire	20	4	12	1	3	100	28	28.00
Essex	17	2	9	4	2	85	20	23 52
Somerset	15	2	10	3	2	1	75	17	22.66

ATHLETICS.

The attempt to raise money for the purpose of discovering and fostering British talent for the Olympic Games which are to be held in Berlin in 1916, has at length taken definite shape.

An appeal, asking for the colossal sum of £100,000 has been issued to the public, signed by Lord Grey, Lord Harris, Lord Roberts, Lord Rothschild, Lord Strathcona and the Duke of Westminster.

They state that it is a national duty to provide funds which will enable us to make careful search throughout the British Isles for suitable talent; to allot trainers and coaches in every district; to give standard medals for good performances at trial meetings; to organise and endow the efforts made by all leading Associations controlling British sport; to specialise training in those events of the Olympic programme which are at present unfamiliar to British athletes; and finally to secure a unity of purpose, unhampered by lack of means, among all those who are connected with the various branches of sport in which we shall compete in Germany.

They further say that so large a sum as £100,000 is not asked for merely for the immediate purposes of the 1916 Games. They think that the suggested processes of athletic organisation will prove of permanent national benefit to the youth of the British Kingdom.

The Duke of Westminster has already subscribed £1,000 and several other large subscriptions are announced, but £100,000 is a colossal sum!

What should give the fund a distinct fillip, is the announcement by the Duke of Somerset, Chairman of the British Olympic Council, that the King has expressed his interest in the preparations for the Games and his hope that every effort will be made to ensure that the United Kingdom is represented by its best athletes.

It was decided at a sitting of the Athletic Congress in Berlin on Thursday (Aug. 21) to found an international union for certain branches of athletics. The delegates of America, England, France, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, South Africa, Belgium, Egypt, Australia and Canada, unanimously supported the proposal for the establishment of the union.

If he can keep up his form, we look like winning, at any rate, one event at the next Games, for B. H. Baker of Liverpool, the holder of the Amateur Championship, recently at the Rochdale Sports, cleared 6 feet 4 inches—the record established by the American A. Richards at the last Olympic at Stockholm.

The Channel-swimming season has set in. The first attempt to swim across was made on Thursday (Aug. 21) by Miss Lily Smith but she had to give it up after covering five miles on account of the coldness of the water. With the recent burst of hot weather, perfect schools of channel-swimmers may be shortly expected.

POLO.

The semi-finals of the Cirencester Polo Club's Senior Challenge Tournament were played off on Thursday (Aug. 15). The holders, Kemble, were first opposed by Bartonbury to whom they had to allow a handicap of 2 goals. They won easily enough, however, the result being 10 to 4 in their favour.

Mentmore, strongly represented, then played Vale of White Horse and the latter put up an exceedingly good show against their powerful opponents and were only beaten by 6 to 5 after a really good game.

Kemble and Mentmore met in the final on the Saturday following. Mentmore were again powerfully represented, the team being Mr. Evelyn de Rothschild, the Hon. B. C. Pearson, Capt. Weinholt and Lord Dalmeny, while Mr. H. Rich, Mr. S. J. Barton, Mr. J. Drage and Mr. J. S. Mason turned out for the holders. Up to a point, it was a good game but Mentmore then fell away badly and the holders played with corresponding brilliance, Mr. H. Rich being in splendid form, Kemble finally won by the decisive score of 12 to 3.

The last tie in the All-Ireland Military Cup Tournament resulted in a win for the 16th Lancers over the 4th Hussars by 5 to 4 after a finely contested game.

The Irish County Tournament was begun on Monday (Aug. 18) when two ties were played. Co. Kildare, by 9 to 1, proved far too good for Co. Westmeath, while Co. Dublin defeated King's County by 5 to 3.

The final of the International Cup Tournament at Deauville resulted, after a great game, in a win for Lord Ashby St. Ledgers' Quidnuncs by 4 to 3 over Melton Mowbray.

LAWN TENNIS.

Most important of the provincial lawn tennis tournaments last week was that at Buxton, to which meeting many of the foremost players flock. Three cups were won outright, J. C. Parke gaining the men's singles by easily defeating A. S. Drew in the final (6-0, 6-1). In conjunction with Mrs. Larcombe he won the mixed doubles by defeating Drew and Miss Green (6-4, 2-6, 6-2). Mrs. Larcombe easily won the ladies' singles, which carries the Derbyshire championship, by defeating Miss W. A. Longhurst (6-2, 6-1). The men's doubles were won by A. S. Drew and H. S. Job.

At Sandown G. A. Thomas beat C. O. Tuckey in the final of the men's singles, while Miss Radgelia won the ladies' singles by defeating Mrs. Marriott in the final. D. S. and A. W. Shallow beat W. L. Hollick and C. O. Tuckey in the final of the men's doubles, while Mrs. Tuckey and Miss B. M. S. Lee won the ladies' doubles. Mr. and Mrs. Tuckey won the mixed doubles.

F. G. Lowe and Miss J. Tripp had a great time at the Worthing tournament. Lowe easily won the men's singles, while Miss Tripp won the ladies', and together they won the mixed doubles. No doubt Lowe could also have won the mens' doubles, but he and his partner, S. J. Watts, scratched to Dr. Bent and Dr. Miller.

Many distinguished players took part in the Felixstowe tournament. Roper Barrett won the East of England singles championship by defeating A. E. Beamish in the final (6-4, 6-4). In the men's doubles Barrett, playing with Beamish, was beaten by S. N. Doust and G. W. Hillyard (6-2, 6-4, 6-3). Playing with Miss Morton in the mixed doubles Barrett was again beaten in the final by Doust and Mrs. McNair (4-6, 8-6, 7-5). Mrs. McNair won the ladies' singles championship by defeating Miss Ryan (7-5, 7-5) and with Mrs. Armstrong won the ladies' doubles by defeating Mrs. E. Nash and Miss M. Fyson (6-3, 6-2).

GOLF AT NASIK.

ANNUAL MEETING.

A GOOD DAY'S SPORT.

(From Our Correspondent).

NASIK, Sept. 8.

Under ideal conditions The Royal Western India Golf Club, Nasik, today entered on its fortieth annual meeting. The weather was perfect and the course in first class condition, better than it has been for many years. This is due in a large measure to the wholehearted energy of Mr. C. M. Baker, the Collector, who has taken a great deal of trouble over the greens and in improving the course generally. He has been assisted too by the weather, which has given us at least forty inches of rain instead of the customary twenty-five, it has thus been possible to lay some much needed turf, and to improve greens at the 2nd, 4th, 7th and 8th. New bunkers have been made, cactus hedges of the plough cut, well trimmed, and the ground razed to the ground, sands a menace to the approach to the 4th tee.

The week opened [illegible] medal competition for the Bombay Cup, which elicited a good entry of 44 players. This cup which was previously closed to Nasik players only has this year, together with the Nasik Cup, played to-morrow, been opened to all courses. It is an eloquent testimony to the care and efforts of the executive who have spent so much time and trouble on getting the course into good order that no less than three players returned cards which beat the record scratch score for the week last year, made by Mr. A. Gittens—86. They were Capt. Adair 81, Mr. R. D. England 81, and Capt. Monteith 82—all playing from scratch. Adair played a very pretty game going out and some great golf coming home. He drove a very long ball indeed, played his approaches well and with two mistakes only on the green was up to form with his putting. He finished with a beautiful three at the seventeenth and first, missed another perfect three at the eighteenth. His card reads 6, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5—43 going out, and 3, 3, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 3, 4—38 coming home; total 81. This player has had a fortnight's good practice, knows the course almost better than anyone and on present form should go very near winning the shield.

England who tied with him also played golf of a high order. He made no mistakes, except at the 10th hole where much maligned fortune did perhaps play him an unworthy trick. After a fine drive over the Idgah, for which he took his brassie, he found his ball in a seemingly near lie. But unfortunately there was underneath an unsuspected brick which he hit instead of the ball, a forerunner of yet further trouble, which ended in 7 instead of in five. His card was put 5, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 5—42, home; 7, 4, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 4, 5—39: total 81.

Monteith, winner of last year's President's Cup, was still going out but recovered by holing some long putts, and playing a steady round coming back. Another good round was put in by N. M. Mcleod (—6) 82 nett, who looked like a certain winner, until he was caught by the cotton field and paid a generous tribute of no less than three balls, which he put in one after the other. This player comes from Mhow and has a most attractive style. He will probably be heard of again in the more serious work of the challenge shield.

Kidd made a mess of the first four holes, taking two 7's and two 6's, but he then pulled himself together and did the five in 22. Playing steadily coming home he finished with 92 less 8-84. Inglis (scratch) put in 88. Great interest attached to this strong Poona player, who has been doing some sensational scores lately. Last week he went round in 77 (with a stymie) and with the course as it is he should go near to lowering Mr. W. P. Pechey's record of 78. He does not drive a long ball and could not compete with Adair, England or Cooke in this respect, but he plays with great judgment and accuracy, and has a thorough mastery of his clubs. He came to grief over the Idgah taking 4 to surmount the Mahomedan obstacle and finished with 6, 5, 7. Otherwise his score, 88 nett, would have been up to his usual brilliancy. Coombs displayed his affection for the quarry by going in three times and Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson expended a considerable amount of his indomitable energy over the 14th. Missing his tee shot he put his second into the trees and his third into the ditch. Then for the near few minutes subsequent shots justly occupied his attention. Pooley (4) fresh from his Poona triumphs, effected a steady 88 nett and incidentally found himself the inventor of a new stroke. At Port Arthur his ball was lying well head up on a tuft of grass from which he had to play a mighty two to scale the fortress. He took his brassie and immediately the ball flew up into the air straight as a rocketing pheasant. It reached a dizzy height and then with a great suddeness executed a volplane descending to terra firma a yard behind him. The following is the list of scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CUP.
(Handicap Medal Round).

R. D. England (Scr.) 81 nett. Capt. Adair (Scr.) 81 nett. Tie for first prize.

Capt. Monteith (Scr.) 81.
N. M. Mecleod (—6) 82.
Major Nicholls (—4) 82.
R. Kidd (—8) 84.
H. Wortele (—18) 84.
E. E. Coombs (—6) 87.
Capt. Bedwell (—10) 87.
C. B. Pooley (—4) 88.
H. R. Greaves (—12) 88.
T. N. Beglie (—2) 88.
C. C. Inglis (Scr.) 88.
C. H. Roberts (—3) 88.
J. T. S. Scotson (—8) 89.
J. Curry (—14) 89.
E. E. Montgomery (—7) 89.
C. Harrison (—13) 90.
G. F. Nicholson (—6) 90.
B. L. Daxbury (—5) 91.
A. C. Owen (—12) 91.
Capt. Ogilvy (—6) 91.
N. Smith (—12) 92.
J. Van Bock (—20) 92.
F. H. Watts (—12) 93.
R. K. Boyd (Scr.) 94.
F. K. Boyd (Scr.) 95.
P. M. D. Sanderson (—10) 97.
E. Look (Scr.) 97.
C. Gilbert (—14) 97.
H. Denning (—15) 98.
Capt. Cochrane (Scr.) 101.
D. W. Kennedy, (Scr.) 103.
G. N. Dawson (—8) 103.

The following made no returns, Col. McGeorge, N. C. Gude, A. H. Froomes, Major Lowson, Capt. Betts, C. A. Kins, G. Tennant, J. Mackay, and C. G. Lynch.

FOURSOMES (HANDICAP).—The first round will be played as follows this afternoon. Greaves and Kins against Bedwell, and Owen, Begbie and Coombs against Tennant and Kidd, Pooley and Inglis, against Currey and Gade, Sanderson and Montgomery against Kennedy and Ogilvy, Denning and Gilbert against Macleod and Wortale.

THE RAILWAY OUTRAGE.

CRIME SIMPLY ONE OF ROBBERY.

DETAILS OF THE TRAGEDY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

In a special interview granted to an Associated Press representative at the United Service Club late last night Mr. W. Troupe, Railway Superintendent of Police, gave information which throws fresh light on the railway murder case. The rumour that Miss Murphy was outraged and her body mutilated is entirely without foundation. The information gathered by Mr. Troupe goes to show that the motive for the crime was purely and simply one of robbery. So far as the case stands at present, the police assume that the girl was murdered for a silver bangle and it is a sad fact that the revolting crime was committed for an ornament the value of which was slight indeed. The girl was travelling in the night train from Gorakhpur to Lucknow and was sleeping in a position transverse to the lines. The communication cord was just above her head and it appears that the intrusion of the person who committed the crime aroused her. The assailant apparently struck at her throat and inflicted a deep and fatal wound with a heavy knife. It is surmised that Miss Murphy struggled for the communication cord for the blood had gushed upwards from the wound and marked the carriage. The discovery was made at Gonda. The Indian known to have travelled in the same train was observed to return by the morning Up train. The carriage containing the girl's body was stopped and surrounded by the police at Basti. Among the morbid-minded crowd was seen an Indian who had made down and up journeys to and fro aroused the suspicion of an Indian policeman. He arrested the suspect and searched him. In his possession was found a silver bangle which has been indentified as that belonging to Miss Murphy and the one she had worn on the journey.

Mr. Troupe, in concluding, paid a tribute to the smartness of the police. He again emphasised that there was no question of outrage, but that the motive was purely robbery. It should be mentioned that the bangle had been cut away from the girl's wrists in four parts. There were cuts on the wrist and the fatal wound was in the throat, but there was no furher mutilation. The girl was the niece of Mr. Lyons, Superintendent of Industrial Schools. Mr. Troupe last night went to Gorakhpur to complete the enquiry. There has been no murder of this nature in the province before.

INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO.

A NEW FLOTATION.

The prospectus of the above company, which has appeared in our advertisement columns, states that its object is to carry on the business of industrial assurance by granting policies to artisans, factory, dock, railway and other workmen. It is, we are informed, the only concern of its kind in India formed for assuring the lives of industrial workers on the lines of the Friendly Societies at Home. Such an institution must prove beneficial to workmen of all classes and improve the economic condition of the country.

The capital of the company is 25 lakhs, divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 50 each. The present issue is for 25,000 shares of which more than 10,000 shares have already been taken up by the Directors, and only the residue of 15,000 shares are now offered to the public.

The advisory council of the company includes such prominent names as the Hon. (Prince) Nabob Syed Mohammad Saheb Bahadur, (Madras); B. L. Gupta, Esq., I.C.S., (Retired), Prime Minister, Baroda; Hon. Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal, Bart., Ahmedabad; Hon. Sir Gangadhar Rao Chitnavis, K.C.I.E. Nagpur; Hon. Bhupendra Nath Basu, Calcutta; Raja Bahadur Munsi Madholal, Benares; Hon. Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar, Advocate, Amraoti; Khan Bahadur Dossbhai Edulji Chenai, Haiderabad (Deccan); Babu Motilal Ghose, Calcutta; Khan Bahadur Bezonji M. Dumri (ex-Dewan, Gondal), Rajkot; Lala Harkisonlal, Bar.-at-Law, Lahore, and Dinsha Edulji Wacha, J. P., Bombay.

The Directors will be the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., Chairman, and the Hon. Sir Sossoon David Bart, Sir Shapoorji B. Broacha, Kt., Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt. (Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.), Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Advocate, High Court; Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas (Bhownagar and Bombay), Hon. Dr. D. A. De Monte, M.D., J.P., Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama, B.A., LL.B., (Solicitor), Mr. Phirose C. Setna, J.P., (Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada), Mr. James MacDonald, ex-officio. As will be seen from the advertisement forms of application for shares can be had from the office of the Company, 113, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FAMILIES OF THREE.

MOST POPULAR SIZE IN ENGLAND.

Families of three persons are more numerous than any other in England and Wales. This is one of the outstanding facts shown in Vol. VIII. of the 1911 census, which deals with the size of families and how they are housed. Of every 100,000 of the 7,943,137 families in the country 19,282, or 19 per cent. of the total, consist of three persons. Other families figure in the following ratio:—

	Per
4 persons	[illegible]
2 persons	[illegible]
5 persons	1[illegible]
6 persons	10

No less than 78 per cent. of the total families consist of from to to six persons.

Though families of three are the more numerous, families of four persons contain the highest proportion of the population. Of the 34,606,173 persons who make up the aggregate family population, 5,758,076 (or 16.64 per cent.) are in the four-family group. The family of three occupies third place (13.3 per cent.), with a total representation of 4,594,236.

Persons living alone number 423,182; families of two account for 2,567,164 of the population; and 4,053 families of 15 and upwards make up a record of 66,981 persons.

LONDON'S LONELY WOMEN.

Of the persons who live alone, 61.9 per cent. are females and 38.1 per cent. males. In the County of London the single-person family accounts for 9.3 per cent. of the whole family population, and the women living alone out number lonely men to the extent of 58,594 to 37,130.

For the first time on record figures are available showing the number of children under the age of ten in each family. Their were nine cases in London in which the "family" consisted entirely of children under ten years.

The explanation is that in six cases one child was left alone in the tenement on census night, in two cases two children were left, and in one case four children. One census schedule bore the pathetic note, "Father and mother in prison." Another was inscribed, "Mother in infirmary."

WHERE CHILDREN ARE CROWDED.

Chidren represent 20.7 per cent. of the population. The proportion of children is highest in tenements of two rooms; they form 38.2 per cent. of the population of tenements containing more than two occupants per room.

254,710 families, totalling 482,722 persons, live in one-room tenements; and while 2,639 persons live alone in ten-room dwellings, 36 persons share one room with 11 other occupants. The commonest size of tenement consists of four rooms; 75 per cent. of the population live in tenements of from three to six rooms. In each sized tenement of less than five rooms there are, on the average, a smaller number of persons than in 1891 or 1901, indicative, says the report, of a general rise in the standard of comfort.

The expected fight between forces of the Nawab of Dir and his brother, Mian Gul Jan, has taken place the latter being defeated. The Nawab's lashkar first of all took the village of Bibian after a severe fighting and later occupied Chutiatan. This opened the way to the town and fort of Dir and these were occupied the same night. Unless something unexpected occurs he should be able to hold Dir easily enough. In that case the annual reliefs of the garrison in Chitral should present no difficulties.

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HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

WIDOW'S CHILD.

CONCEALMENT OF BIRTH.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

EMPEROR *v.* GANOO AND ANOTHER.

[redacted] sixth day's sitting of the fourth [redacted]al Sessions of the Bombay High [redacted]as held yesterday, Mr. Justice [redacted]residing.

[redacted] hearing of the charge of [redacted] the birth of a newly born [redacted]ild of Parvatibai, living at [redacted]matipura, under section 318 [redacted] with section 118 preferred [redacted]st Ganoo Kashiba(32) and Kon[redacted]a Rama (35) was resumed.

The following special jury was empannelled: Messrs. D. M. Inglis, Robert Spiers, Jaysukhlal Krishnalal Mehta, Meljill, H. T. Gorrie, R. K. Gillar, J. Knowles, R. K. Allbless and D. B. Petit.

The Hon. the Advocate-General with Mr. Munsiff appeared for the Crown, while the accused was defended by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar.

Mr. Rangnekar, in the course of his address to the jury, said that there was no motive for concealing the birth of the child, as the relations between the first accused and Parvatibai were well-known to the neighbours. If the accused had been guilty they could have thrown the bundle over the Mahim creek or the railway line. The accused were carrying the body to the Jogeswar Temple in performance of a vow.

His Lordship in his summing-up said the case was a simple one of facts.

The first accused was found guilty by a majority of eight to one and the second accused not guilty by a majority of six to three.

His Lordship, agreeing with the jurors, sentenced the first accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment and discharged the second accused.

TAMPERING WITH A PROMISSORY NOTE.

ALLEGED FORGERY BY A CREDITOR.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

EMPEROR *v.* FOOLCHAND AND ANOTHER.

Foolchand Harnarayan and his son Motilal Foolchand, who were committed by Mr. A. H. S. Aston on charges of using as genuine a forged document and giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, were placed before a common jury.

Mr. H. Campbell, instructed by Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the complainant Rameswer Hanmant Bux. Mr. Welinker defended the first accused and Mr. R .D. N. Wadia defended the second accused.

The complainant is a merchant in cotton seed and opium and the first accused also is a merchant carrying on business at Kalbadevi under the title of Foolchand Motilal and Co. and the second accused was the son of the first accused. The complainant borrowed a sum of Rs. 1,000 from the accused on March 23, 1909, and passed a promissory note for the amount. He also made an entry in his books regarding the transaction. The complainant received a letter from the accused's solicitors, Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, asking for the payment of the money, but no action was taken. On 27th February the accused filed a suit before Mr. Kemp, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, for the recovery of the Rs. 1,000 and interest thereon from March 1910. When the case came on for hearing the complainant contended that the transaction was in March 1909 and the suit was therefore time-barred. On the examination of the promissory note which was written in the vernacular it was alleged it was that he found the date of the transaction had been changed to prevent the money from being lost through limitation. The Judge dismissed the suit and granted sanction for the prosecution of the accused. Hence this trial.

After Counsel had opened the case for the prosecution some evidence was recorded.

APPELLATE SIDE.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

PANDURANG LAXMAN DANDEKER *v.* SITARAM NARAYAN BARTAKE.

This was an application against the order of Mr. J. D. Dixit, District Judge of Thana, who reversed the order of the Sub-ordinate Judge at Roha.

The suit was brought by the plaintiff-opponent to redeem a portion of the village of Ravli in Roha taluka. The property in dispute was originally mortgaged by the plaintiff's assignors to one Maniram Marwari in 1863 for a consideration of Rs. 600. Later on in 1874 the original owners of the property created a second mortgage over the property in favour of one Atmaram for the amount of Rs. 1,499, the period of Atmaram's mortgage being 15 years and the condition of the mortgage was that Atmaram should pay off the prior mortgage and recover possession from him. Atmaram, however, failed to pay off the prior mortgagee. Afterwards in 1879 a third mortgage was created in favour of the present applicant for the amount of Rs. 1,999 and in 1880 the applicant paid off Maniram's mortgage amount and mortgagee's rights were purchased at a Court sale by Chogles and Shetes, and they sued the present applicant to recover the possession and succeeded in recovering the same in the year 1893. In the year 1896 the applicant purchased the rights of Shetes and Chogles under the decree, for an amount of Rs. 4,000.

ROHA COURT'S JURISDICTION.

When the suit was brought in the Roha Court applicant-defendant contended that the Court had no jurisdiction to entertain the suit as the amount due on the mortgage to him was Rs. 6,599 and the interest on the aforesaid amount. The Court upheld the contention of the defendant and ordered that Order VII e 10, the plaint be returned to the proper Court.

Against this order the plaintiff-opponent appealed to the District Court at Thana. That Court held that on taking the total of the principal amounts due on the mortgage viz Rs. 1,499 and Rs. 1,999, the suit was within the jurisdiction of the second class Subordinate Court and therefore reversed the decree of the lower Court and remanded the suit to be tried on merits.

HIGH COURT'S DECISION.

The defendant came in revision to the High Court against that order. Mr. Nadkarni argued on behalf of the defendant-appellant that the order of the lower Court was wrong in as much as it did not take into consideration the amount of Rs. 4,000 for which the defendant had purchased the rights of Shetes and Chogles, and when this amount was added to the mortgage amounts of Rs. 1,999 and 600 it was apparent that the Court at Roha had no jurisdiction to entertain the suit and the order passed by that Court was right. He relied on 11 Bom. 591.

The Court however overuled the contention of Mr. Nadkarni to add the amount of Rs. 4,000 to the mortgage amounts, and agreeing with the view of the lower Court dismissed the application.

Mr. G. G. Nadkarni instructed by Mr. Jayvant G. Rele appeared on behalf of the applicant. Mr. P. B. Shingne appeared for the opponent.

SUIT TO RECOVER POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

YESWANT GOVIND DESHMUKH AND OTHERS *v.* RAMCHINDRA VITHAL BHAT.

This was a second appeal from the decision of Mr. J. D. Dixit, District Judge of Thana, confirming the decision of the Second Class Subordinate Judge at Roha.

The facts of the case are these:—The plaintiff—respondent sued to recover possession of the property described in the plaint and Rs. 41 as its proceeds for two years, alleging that it was Khote Khasgi lands of the defendant—appellants. The appellants had a two annas taxim in this Khote village, which they mortgaged to one Vinayak Bapuji Tilak by a registered mortgage deed dated 20th August 1896. Vinayak got a decree on this mortgage deed in execution of that decree got all this two annas taxim and the Khasgi lands sold on 16th June 1908, and the sale was confirmed on 17th July 1908. The plaintiff applied to the Court to be put in possession of all this property. The defendants then contended that the lands in dispute were not sold, and the Court allowed this contention of the defendants and hence this suit for possession and 2 years' profits.

The defendant—appellants stated that the lands in dispute did not belong to their taxim, and that one of them was originally in the *Khata* of Pandu Govind, and therefore the tenancy right of Pandu came to them. Through mistake the land was then entered as Khot Nisbat land, although Khot Nisbat lands were never divided among the sharers. The land in question was in their Vahivat as against the other Khots for number of years.

WERE LANDS INCLUDED IN MORTGAGE?

The question for decision was whether the lands in dispute were included in the mortgage and sold under the decree. The District Judge held that the lands were Khoti Nisbat lands. By the mortgage deed it was clear that the defendant mortgaged his two anna taxim including lands of every descripion appertaining thereto and the Kasgi (private) lands belonging to the mortgagor. It was immaterial whether the lands were called Khoti Nisbat or Kohti Khasgi, the description given was comprehensive enough to include the lands in suit. It was thus clear that all the lands mortgaged were intended to be and as a matter of fact sold and comprise the lands in suit.

Mr. V. S. Sanzgiri appeared on behalf of the appellants. He said that the proclamation for sale did not include the lands in question, and therefore the lands could not be said to have been sold. As this proclamation was not put in evidence in the lower Courts, it was not allowed to be referred to here.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal with costs.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

"A HEARTLESS ACT,"

THEFT OF DEAD WOMAN'S JEWELLERY.

Sub-Inspector Chimanlal yesterday charged Sitaram Maruti, a Hindu, with the theft of a gold neck-ornament valued at Rs. 30 before Mr. Frank Oliviera.

It appeared that the wife of the complainant Bhyaji Babaji, a contractor residing in 3rd Kumbharwada Lane, was ill and he employed the accused to nurse her. She died on Friday night but the accused told the complainant that she was alive and sent him to get some medicine. While the complainant was away, the accused removed the ornament from the deceased's neck and disappeared. The complainant discovered the theft on his return home. On Sunday while the accused was walking along the road, he was seen by the complainant, who had him arrested with the ornament in his possession.

The accused said that the ornament had been given to him by the deceased before her death to be handed over to her mother.

On the evidence, His Worship convicted the accused and observed that it was a heartless act to steal a dead person's property. The accused was sentenced to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

EX-GUNNER SENT TO JAIL.

SELLS OFFICER'S ARMS AND MISAPPROPRIATES PROCEEDS.

Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, disposed of a case in which Inspector Mirza charged Edgar James Ball, lately a gunner in the 19th Battery at Jhansi with criminal breach of trust in respect of arms and ammunition of the value of Rs. 240, the property of Major W. F. Tilley, of the Royal Engineers.

Superintendent Sullivan conducted the prosecution.

The facts of this case have been previously reported. The complainant entrusted the property to the accused in April last with instructions to sell the same. The accused sold the whole lot to a Borah named Esufali Gulam Hussein for Rs. 47 and appropriated the amount to his own use. On Major Tilley's complaint, he was arrested by Inspector Mirza.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

SERVANT AWARDED NINE MONTHS.

Before Mr. Frank Oliviera at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Smith charged Heera Javer with theft as a servant of gold ornaments valued at Rs. 487, the property of his master Shunkerlal Purshotam residing at Bora Bazar street.

It appeared that on the 10th ultimo the accused disappeared and the complainant on examining his box of jewellery noticed that all the ornaments in it were missing. The police were informed and the accused was arrested. He then gave certain information to the police, who traced a gold chain of the value of Rs. 50, which he had pledged through his friend with a Marwari. The rest of the property he said he had handed over to his friend Ali, who had since died.

The accused pleaded guilty and as he had three previous convictions, he was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF A BILL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sabaji charged Nandlal Vandrawan (18), a Hindu, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 232.

The evidence showed that the accused was employed as a bill collector in the firm of Morarji Moolji, a cloth merchant, and as such collected a bill for Rs. 232 in November last and absconded. On Saturday last he was seen by the complainant walking along the road, when he was arrested and handed over to the police.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CAUSE LIST.

FOR TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 9TH 1913.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

25-13-1-13—Payne and Co. Andrew Yule and Co., a firm v. Ardeshir Bomonji Dubash and anr. Pest. R. K. and Co.

27-13-1-13—Bick. M. R. and Co. Goolam Hoosein Essaji v. Andrew Yule & Co. a firm Payne & Co.

26-13-66-12—Little and Co. The London County and West minister Bank Ld. v. The Bank of Bombay. Crawford B. and Co.

12-13-1050-11—Payne and Co. Tribhowandas M. Nathubhai and ors. v. Mahomedalli Lookmanji Sullemanji. Jehangir and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

Short Causes.

1168-12—Kanga & Sayani Dinshaw Dhunjishah Nasikwalla v. J. Macdermott.

213-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Shanalal Lallubhai Banker a firm v. S. B. Tom.

462-13—Unwalla P. & P. Dossabhoy Jamsetji Sethna v. Soorendranath Atmaram Tarkhad.

476-13—Payne & Co. The Bombay Cotton Mafg. Co. Ld. v. Tricumdas Hirji.

488-13—Payne & Co. The Bombay Cotton Mafg. Co. Ld. v. Tricumdas Hirji & anr.

524-13—Payne & Co. Vallibhai Fattabhai a firm v. Hyderally Sullemanji & ors. Hiralal & Co.

661-13—Sunderdas & Co. Javerchand Thakersey a firm v. Chaudalal Mathuradas Amin & Desai.

691-13—Forbes & Co. Poonsey Devsey v. Raisey Meghraj & ors. Gandhi Motichand & Co.

692-13—Unwalla P. & P. Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam a firm v. Abdul Valad Mahomedkhan Ahikari.

708-13—Little & Co. Kanji Mulji v. Laxman Krishna Kelker & anr. Purnanand & Co.

735-13—Bhanji & Co. Valji Karamsey v. Raghunath Kalidas.

753-13—Jamsedji R. & D. Abdul Hoosein Karimbhoy Dawoobhoy Noorbhoy & ors.

758-13—Ard. H. D. & Co. Shavji Sunder Jaujhary v. Soni Abhechand Thakersey.

759-13—Mans J. H. & Co. Maneckji Ardeshir Limboowalla v. C. S. Dalal Bros. a firm.

760-13—Man J. H. & Co. Maneckji Ardeshir Limboowalla v. Jehangir Rustomji Wadia Kanga & Sayani.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Acting Asst. Comr's. Report.

461-10—Jam R & D. Ramlal Himatlal v. Gopal Nagardas, Nadirshaw & D. Not to be called on till 11-9-13.

Long Causes.

748-12—Hiralal and Co., Jamnadas Dewkaran v. Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Co., a firm Pest. R. K. and Co.

539-12—Mulla and Mulla Radhakissondas Dwarkadas a firm v Motilal Rupchand a firms and ors. Dikshit and P. Mulji Kh. and Th.

317-12—Patell and Ez. Bai Amtubai widow v. Javerbai and ors. Payne and Co. Little and Co. Patell and Vz.

83-13—Mulla and Mulla Messrs. Narranji Jetha and Co., a firm v. Jamnabai widow. Dastur and Co.

42-13—Raghavaya N and Co., Manilal Chotalal v. Surajmal Liherchand a firm and ors. Surajmal and Co. Edg. G. W. Co.,

58-13—Khand. L. and M. Ranchordas Tribhowandas v Motiram Gangadhar and anr. Judah and S. Nadorshaw and D. Sabnis and G.

97-13—Captain and V. Haji Ahmed Saley Mahomed v. Wada Ibrahim and anr. Nadirshaw and D. Sabnis. and G.

98-13—Nadirsha and D. Dada Ibrahim and anr. v. Haji Ahmed Saleh Mahomed Captain and V.

1280-12—Dikshit & P. Khanderao Nava Moroba v. Vasantrao Nana Moroba and ors. Daph F. and D. Mulji K. and Th.

189-12—Manecklal & T. Ranchordas Hurjiwan and anr. v. Bboo Bucker Abdul Rahim Little and Co.

226-13—Unwalla P & P. Sorabji Dhanjibhai Dadysett v. Sulleman Abdulbhai & Co., a firm, Captain & C.

1120-12—Patell & E. Ty The Bombay Cotton Press Co. Ltd. v. Rustomji Maneckji Hiramaneck & ors. Payne & Co. Un. P. & P.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suit for Disposal in Chambers.

764-13—M. B. Chothia Moti Pauna & Co. a firm v. Pandurang Vishnu Abbyankar.

For Dismissal.

195-13—Bhai K. & G. Poonamchand Tulsiram Mumtaz v. Jehan Begum Craigie B. & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

Long Causes.

1225-12—Edg. G. W. & Co. Rudolph De Souza v Augustino De Souza & ors. Sunderdas & Co. Motichand Mulla & Mulla & D.

For Hearing on Exceptions to acting Asst. Comr.'s. Report.

862-11—Ard. H. D. & Co. Nensey Madhowji & anr. v. Thacker Valji Ebji & ors. Bhai K. & G. Sh. D. & D. Ard. D. & Co. Little & Co.

Short Cause.

675-13—Crawford B. & Co. The Colaba Land & Mills Co. Ltd. v. Dharamsi Jethabhai Thacker & ors. Dastur & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

563-13—Little & Co. Narrondas Canji v. Dewji Khetsay Jetha & anr. Ard. H. D. & Co.

1351-12—Jehangir M. & S. H. K. Fardoonji v. Nawab Kambha Jung & ors. Bick M. R. & Co. Dayal F. & D.

917-12—Vachha & Co. Bapuji Dossabhoy Patel v. Cassam Alli Jairajbhai Peerbhai & anr. Payne & Co.

774-12—Little & Co. Hooseinbhoy Abdul Kadar Vasi v. Shaik Adam Husseinally Vasi & anr. Edgelow G. W. & Co. Bick M. R. and Co.

20-13—Ardeshir H D & Co. Nanakram Devidas v. Parbhulal Harilal Edg. G. W. and Co.

1332-12—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Pragji Nanji & anr. v. Narotam Gordhandas & ors. Payne & Co.

1333-12—Edgelow G W & Co. Pragji Nanji & anr. v. Narotam Gordhandas & ors. Payne & Co.

776-12—Matubhai J & M. Kesserbai v. Gopinath Jiwan Keni. D J Mantri.

455-11—Mulla & Mulla. Adamji Ammarbhoy & ors. v. Abdeally Lukhmanji. Payne & Co.

1352-12—Mulla & Mulla, Premabai widow v. Sultan Amin, Smethai B & Co.

1193-12—Vachha & Co. v. Manekchand Oukarji Narmada Shanker Harjiwan and ors.

585-11—Shamrao M& H Lakhmiram Kevalram v. Petamber Akheram Jamsedji R. & D.

589-11—Surajmal & Co. Mahomed Hassanalli and ors. v. Lukmanji Thavarbhai and ors. Shamrao M. & H. Payne & Co. Surajmal & Co.

1022-11—Judah & S. Lingos Pochitty Linga Narayen Yellappa & ors. v. Amin & D. Malvi H. M. & R. Joit. M. & S. Tyabji D. & Co. Dubash & Co. Bick M. R. & Co.

Before the Prothonotary in his Office.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

P. P. No.

13-13—In person Yellabai v. Venkatswami Govind Konite.

17-13—In person Gangaram Raibu Kaipili v. Raibu Linga.

18-13—In person Durvesh Abdulla Haji Abba v. Durvesh Kassam Abdulla & anr.

A daring dacoity is reported from the village of Kothi Abdul Rehman, a few miles from Lahore. The house of one Bawa Laldas was attacked by a gang of seven men armed with big lathis and a gun. A quantity of jewellery was taken and the wife of Laldas carried off. The police are after the gang.

PILGRIM DAY.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR AT SOUTHAMPTON.

A STRIKING SPEECH.

The American Ambassador visited Southampton on August 15, to unveil a memorial to the Pilgrim Fathers, says the "Westminster Gazette."

Speaking at a luncheon, presided over by the Mayor, his Excellency said he recognised that their welcome was an expression of their friendly kinship with the people of the United States. He assured them of the reciprocal friendship of the people of the United States. (Cheers.) The bond between them was the bond of blood. That was that they were met to celebrate. (Cheers.) That carried with it the perfect understanding that the institutions which had been wrought out by our race for a thousand years and for two centuries in America were the ruling principles upon which the destiny of the human race depended. (Cheers.) It was the bond of a solemn responsibility that bound us together. He said it with due regard to other bloods and other nations, that it was upon us who spoke the language of Shakespeare that the responsibility of ruling the world must rest. (Cheers.) With regard to the personal welcome, wherever he had the privilege of appearing before an English audience he had been made to feel completely at home. "The features," said his Excellency, "are the same as those of my kinsmen—your language is at least one branch of the English language." (Laughter.)

A NEW CHAPTER IN MEN'S HISTORY.

After the lunchon the company proceeded to the esplanade, where crowds of people had assembled. After the unveiling ceremony the American Ambassador delivered an address. He said they were met to celebrate one of the most fruitful voyages that men ever made. When the "Mayflower" set forth from there 290 years ago a new chapter in men's history was begun. Vast changes were wrought in the world as the result of that immigration. It was not necessary to rehearse the story of the Pilgrim Fathers, but they might recall what it was that made them such dauntless adventurers—adventurers into new paths of human freedom. They differed from other colonists in this—to use Lowell's fine words—"They went forth to seek God, and not gold." (Cheers.) They made the Deity, a partner in their enterprise. They had the quality of linking themselves with destiny, and to their God-directed inevitableness of spirit they added other qualities which made them a kind of men that did not exist in the world before. They were not only God-led men, but they were God-led Englishmen. (Cheers.)

Dr. Page contrasted what he termed their simple, barren life with that of the present day, showing that they started out on their great adventure without any external advantages. This linking with destiny on their part had never been lost in the New World home, nor had it failed their descendants in any period of their national history. In the beginning it was the right to worship according to one's conscience for which they struggled, a form of liberty that was so fundamental that persecutors of the Pilgrims themselves soon learned it, and it became one of the pillars of the New World life and of the great Republic that came afterwards. Then the same spirit took the form of sympathy and of a hearty welcome to all who were politically oppressed.

To worship according to one's conscience implied living and working without rules laid down by others, and this inevitably led to the Republication form of government and a democratic structure of society. There was no escape from it. The "Mayflower" carried the seeds of recurring intolerances. Then this same linking of destiny took other forms besides freedom of worship—the freedom to work. It took the form of freedom of opinion on all subjects, and these were all parts of destiny. These adventurers into untried experiences in freedom hitched their wagon to a star, and no other mode of travelling has since been permissible in Republican high roads.

THE INSPIRATION OF FAILURE.

It was destiny, yet destiny born of English character, that still regarded failures as invitations to renewed effort. The future history of the world, so far as one could see it, would be shaped by this impulse of mastery felt by these men, who then went forth to sea. Scratch your American of to-day and you would find him as devoted a believer in this destiny as the most earnest Pilgrim was a believer in the guidance of the Deity. It was the same impulse. Ask him to explain it, and he would tell you that it was so because it must be so, and against that spirit all school-made philosophies, all doubt, all hesitation beat in vain. It was as immune to criticism and ridicule as it was to persecution. The Puritan and the Cavalier who seemed different were yet one in that they were English still, and thus, in spite of the great fusion of races and of the great contributions which other nations had made to the 100,000,000 of people across the sea, and, to her incalculable wealth, the United States was yet English-led and English-ruled. The hand of destiny that the Pilgrim Fathers called the hand of God and the Cavaliers regarded as the beckoning of a spirited adventure, yet pointed to the path of the great Republic's progress in the future. (Cheers.)

The memorial consists of an obelisk of granite, surmounted with a dome supported by a colonnade of pillars, the top bearing the representation of a vessel. The obelisk has panels illustrating the scenes in the life of the Pilgrim Fathers. The site is supposed to be that on which they assembled before embarking in the "Mayflower."

MORLAND ROAD STABLE COLLAPSE.

VERDICT AT CORONER'S INQUEST.

The coroner's adjourned enquiry regarding the deaths of two Hindus named Dhotal Ramdayal and Sama Gama who were killed by the collapse of a stable situated off Morland Road, Byculla, on the evening of the 26th August last.

Superintendent Jones and Inspector Stenson were present to lead the evidence.

Mr. N. N. Saher, Barrister-at-Law, appeared for Arab Mahomed bin Abdul Wahed, the owner of the stable.

Mr. B. N. Nariman, further examined, said that since the last hearing he had made enquiries from other departments and had found that no notices were issued by them for any repairs to the stable that collapsed except the one produced at the previous hearing by Mr. Saher.

Manchershaw B. Mistri, owner of a hack victoria, said he had two of his horses in the stable that collapsed one of which had to be shot owing to injuries received by the collapse. About a month or a month and a half ago witness told the mistri that the new roof erected by him had bent on one side. Witness did not know the name of the mistri. The mistri promised witness to have the roof supported by a prop. Witness did not report the matter to the Municipality, and allowed his horses to remain in the stable. He never anticipated that it would collapse. The mistri put on a bamboo support and nailed it at the place at which the roof had bent.

Examined by Mr. Saher, witness admitted that he was a friend of the contractor, but he did not complain to him about the condition of the roof. He never spoke about it to any of the owners of other horses and spoke only to the mistri once about it. Witness was not satisfied with the bamboo support. He had not seen the mistri for some time past.

The court was informed that the mistri was dead.

The jury returned a verdict of deaths caused by injuries accidentally received by the collapse of a stable.

THE SARASWAT SABHA.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Saraswat Sabha, held on Saturday in the premises of the Kutchi, Saraswat Pathashala, at Mandvi, a scheme for the education of the community was considered and the following resolutions were passed.

The trustees of the late Madhavji Tulsidas may be requested to publish their accounts, showing the cash on hand and the money spent till now in giving various scholarships to Saraswat students. The trustees present consented to comply with the request.

A committee be formed to draw out a scheme for the education of the community.

To request the president and secretaries of the Sub-sections to draw out a census of the girls and boys, attending schools.

The Sashtriji of the Pathashala be requested to submit a report of the students attending the Pathashala, its course, number and average attendance.

To start an anna fund for the education of the community and appoint some volunteers to collect the same.

The following gentlemen may be requested to keep the accounts of the above and collect the above funds from the volunteers: Jaithabhai Raghavji Joshi, Ratansi Kahanji, Dr. Manishanker Khushaldas, L.M.S., and Mr. Kanaiyawala.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE

HINDU DIVISION (S.S.L.) BOMBAY.

The examination in the "First Aid" Class organised by the Hindu Division and conducted by Doctor D. S. Ajinkya was held on Sunday, 7th instant, and the following students were declared successful:—Messrs. S. G. Padgaoker, R. B. Powar, K. K. Parulker, G. R. Raote, M. V, Prabhaker, J. S. Sukhtanker, T. A. Fernandez, B. H. Pathare, G. S. Devare, V. P. Raut, T. V. Nerurker, K. V, Bam, W. S. Vaidya, M. C. Patel, D. V. Kale, N. V. Tamanker, and N. N. Patel.

The hearing of the case against A. J. Cooke, W. Shead, H. Henderson, F. J. Snow and T. D'Silva, members of the Indian Telegraph Association at Rangoon who are being prosecuted for keeping a lottery office without the authority of the Local Government, which was fixed for Saturday has been adjourned to 17th September by the District Magistrate owing to the large number of exhibits and length of the case.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

DESIRABILITY FOR APPEAL.

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji has given notice of his intention to move the following proposition at the next meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation:—'That in view of the fact that under the Minicipal Act as at present in force there is no appeal from the judgment of the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court in Municipal Election cases, and that important franchise rights of ratepayers are thereby seriously affected, and in view of the fact that in the case of incorrect judgments delivered by the Courts in such cases Government are compelled to issue Notifications to the effect that such judgments should be disregarded, as in the recent case of Jusuf Nurmohomed against the President of the Matheran Municipality and Mr. Ghandi and others, the Committee reconstituted by Corporation Resolution No. 1904, dated the 26th June 1913, regarding improvements in the Law and Procedure of Municipal Elections, be requested to consider and report whether it would not be advisable to approach Government for an amendment of Section 33 of the Municipal Act so as to admit of an appeal being made to the High Court in cases in which the Advocate-General or the Legal Remembrancer to Government certifies that there are grounds existing which could be argued before the Appellate Court, whose decision shall be conclusive.

2. That the Committee be also requested to consider the desirability of providing that in filling up vacancies in the Corporation under Section 34 of the Municipal Act the Corporation shall not appoint any one whose election has been set aside by the Court.'"

BYE-LAWS FOR MILCH CATTLE STABLES.

COUNSEL'S OPINION.

At the next monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to be held on Monday next, further consideration will be given to the revised bye-laws regarding milch cattle stables.

It will be remembered that on the last occasion when the matter came up before the Corporation, Mr. Joseph Baptista raised the question of re-advertising the revised bye-laws, whereupon it was resolved to take counsel's opinion on the subject. The Municipal solicitors accordingly submitted a case for opinion to the Advocate-General, the Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman, who has sent the following reply: "I do not think it is necessary to renotify the proposed bye-laws in whole or in part before finally approving them.

The proposed Bye-laws as settled by a Committee in 1911 were duly notified under Section 465 (1) of the Act.

The question is whether the Corporation is entitled to modify these proposed Bye-laws either in the manner proposed by Mr. Orr or in that proposed by Dr. Sukhia, without further Notification under Section 465.

In my opinion the Corporation is so entitled in as much as none of the proposed modifications effect any substantial change in the proposed Bye-laws which have been notified.

I think it is quite clear from the use of the words 'finally consider' in S. 465 (1) that the Corporation is entitled to modify and Bye-law which has been notified, provided that the Bye-laws as modified are not in substance different from those which the public has been given an opportunity of considering. If the effect of the modifications which the Corporation may consider desirable is to produce Bye-laws which are in substance different to those notified to the public I think the Bye-laws as modified should be notified under Section 465 (1), but not otherwise."

The discussion of the subject will therefore be resumed from where it was stopped.

MARVELOUS NEW REMEDY.
ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE (Regd.)

A new and remarkable cure for all *sorts* of pains and aches for rheumatism, sciatica, gout, lumbago, inflammatory joints and kindred ailments.

Cripples who suffer the dreadful agonies of Rheumatism bid good-bye to their crutches, canes and bandages when Cypress Salve comes in. Stiff joints get relaxed, aching muscles get soothed, the miseries of an ailing life flee for ever by the use of Cypress Salve. Instant relief and eventual cure guaranteed in all aches and pains by Cypress Salve.

Rub it well into the place where the pain or inflammation is, and you will be surprised to see how speedily you get well.

"CYPRESS SALVE" is splendid for Headache, bringing absolute relief at the first application and as it cures headaches, so does it cure Neuralgia.

For many years this marvellous remedy has relieved and cured the most difficult cases. It succeeds where others fail. Try it today, now, while it is fresh in your mind.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 155, Market, Jumo Masjid, BOMBAY.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

P. AND O. WEDDING IN BOMBAY.

QUARME AND MARTIN.

On Saturday at St. Thomas' Cathedral, was solemnised the marriage of Mr. Arthur Roger Quarme, of the P. and O. Company's Office, eldest son of Mr. Edgar Arthur Quarme of Lancaster, with Miss Kathleen Martin, younger daughter of Captain Percy Martin, Commanding the same Company's mailship Delta. The bride looked radiant, in her softly swathed wedding gown of brocaded crepe-de-chine with an overdress of soft white chiffon trimmed with real lace; a pointed and draped train falling from one shoulder and the waist where it was attached with pearl and silver ornaments; the white waterlilies on the train being a novel and dainty feature. A voluminous veil of soft tulle falling over the face and a small all round wreath of orange blossoms completed a most chic and becoming toilette. The bride was given away by her father who was supported by Mrs. Hojel kindly taking the place of the bride's mother, who is in England. She wore a very tasteful costume of powder blue satin, with tunic and trimmings of black net and velvet ribbon, with a large blue hat and soft plumes to match. The service was choral, Dr. Faulkner kindly presiding at the organ, and there were a number of friends assembled in the Cathedral, including Mr. Froom, Superintendent of the P. and O. Company and all the office staff.

A large number of friends accepted the invitation of the bride's father to a reception at the Taj Mahal Hotel afterwards, where the health of the newly married pair was proposed by Mr. Kenneth Kemp, the best man, to which the bridegroom suitably responded. The bride's going away dress was of elegant simplicity, in soft lace and muslin, with a waist swathing of pink chine ribbon and one of the new small all round hats, turned up with black velvet, and a small bunch of pink roses in the front, a much larger one at the back coming well over the brim. The happy pair on their departure, had to run the usual gauntlet of showers of rice as they raced down the wide staircase. The presents, as the appended list will show, were very numerous.

Bride to Bridegroom, Silver cigarette box and pearl tiepin; Bridegroom to Bride, Emerald ring and silver toilet tray; Mrs. E. P. Martin, House Linen; Capt. E. P. Martin, Canteen; Mr. E. Martin, Cheque; Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Wilson, Sugar Bowls; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Burt, Salt Cellers; Mr. and Mrs. Moberly, Brass Kettle; Mr. and Mrs. Ginbara, Silver Whisky Noggins; Mr. and Mrs. M. Hogg, Old China Coffee Cups; Mr. and Mrs. Needham, Cheque; Mr. and Mrs. Heblethwaite, Silver bonbonnieres; Mr. and Mrs. Stephens, Cloisune Vases; Mr. and Mrs. R. H. H. Hopkins, Brass table; Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Gellett, Combined vinegar and oil bottles; Mr. and Mrs. Adamson, Lace; Mr. and Mrs. D. Morris, Lace handkerchief; Mr. and Mrs. Lalley, Silver Bowl; Mr. and Mrs. Orr, Centre Dish; Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin, Old Chinese Brass bowl; Mr. and Mrs. Froom, Clock; The Office Staff, Large silver salver; Mr. and Mrs. I. Greig, Wine Decanters; Capt. and Mrs. Daldy, Electric Lamp; Capt. and Mrs. Hickey, Silver Bowls; Messrs. P. M. L. Sanderson and N. B. Kinnear, Tea Service; Messrs. H. W. Ask, C. D. Baker, B. C. Reade, and C. G. Stileman, Dessert Service; Messrs. Rich and Pallick, Decanters; Messrs. Keene, Kennedy and A. M. Cooke, Silver Cigarette Box; Mr. I. B. Browing, Carved blackwood table; Messrs. Spence and Elliot, Electroplated kettle; Mr. N. Lincoln, Whisky decanter; Dr. Dean, Silver tea pot; Mrs. Layton, Egg boiler; Miss Dawes, Enamel Hair combs; Mrs. Martin, Cheque; Mr. and Mrs. Gompertz, Enamel coffee spoons; Mrs. Wade, Nightdress case; Sybell and Phil Wade, Pincushion; Miss Orr, Cut glass flower vase; Mr. E. Burt, Cheque; Mr. Burt, Cheque; Mrs. Burt, Silver tea service; Miss F. and Miss Burt, Silver tea service; Mrs. and Col. Montanan, Lace handkerchief; Mr. and Mrs. Carrington, Silver tea spoons; Mr. and Mrs. Lamb and Family, Silver mustard pot and salt cellars; Mr. G. P. Orr, Ink Stand; Miss Orr, Glass bowl; Servants of the "Races," Egg Stand; Servants of "Bivelham," Toast rack; Servants of "Eversley," Work box and place; Mr. and Mrs. Hosking and family, Table centre and doyleys; Capt. Jestyn I. Mansel, Mr. E. W. Hearle Sprot, Mr. John A. Brooke, Capt. T. G. Lumley Smith, Silver hat pin stand; Mr. and Mrs. Sharpe, Silver butter dish; Mrs. Langley, Linen toilet covers; Miss Saville, Silver tea caddy; "Uncle," Book; Miss Finedon, Old china sauce boat; Mrs. Gompertz, Silver cream jug; Miss E. Gompertz, Silver ink stand; Mr. and Miss Banks, Morning tea service; Mr. and Mrs. Oxley, Black satin handbag; Miss T. Oxley, Silver salts bottle; Miss F. Teversham, Enamel box; Mrs. Gammek, Locket and chain; the Misses Hardinge, Fan; Mr. and Mrs. Tanqueray Willoughby, Silver queray Williaume, Broach; Miss Wells, Copper jug; Major and Mrs. Lightfoot, Silver cream jug; Miss Lightfoot, Photo and silver frame; Mrs. Bentley, Silver photo frame; Mr. and Mrs. Meyrick, Picture; Mr. and Mrs. Rowse Arlebar, Glass jam jars; Mr. and Mrs. Blaker, Silver cake knife; Mrs. Allan, Afternoon tea cloth; Mrs. Hanmiel Jones and family, Silver salt cellars; Capt. Cockman, Silver calendar; Mr. and Mrs. Orr, Silver butter dish; Mrs. Rising, Table centre; Miss Armstrong, "At Home," book; Mr. and Mrs. Dasent, Handbag; Miss D. and Mr. I. Martin, Silver card case; Mr. and Mrs. Collier, Pie servers; Miss Ravensham, Jewel case; Mrs. Kellow, Cheque; Mrs. Hannay, Cushion; Miss I. Hannay, Candlestick; Miss V. Spankie, Silver sugar tongs; General and Mrs. Thompon, Silver vases; Mrs. Weir, Silver fruit spoons; Miss Carrington, Silver clock; Captain and Mrs. Hanbury Brown, Silver sweet dish; Miss M. Thamson, Cushion; Miss Willoughby, China vase; Mrs. Moriaty, Limerick handkerchief; and Mrs. Elliot, entree dish.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The following contributions have been received by the Honorary Secretary in aid of the above school:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 77,037-8-1; The Bombay Municipal Corporation contribution for the year 1913-14 Rs. 2,500; In afflicted memory of the late Mr. Gunpatrao Madan Agasker of Messrs. Wallace & Co. on his six monthly ceremony day from a Parsee friend "M.B.D." Rs. 101; Mr. Mulchand Kalyandas Jariwalla Rs. 40; In sacred memory of Dr. Cawas Lalkaka on the 4th anniversary of his death, 30th June, 1913, Rs. 30; Mr. Odhavjee Devjee Premjee in sacred memory of his nephew Pragjee Dayal Hariam's deceased wife Bai Premdabai Rs. 25; Mr.. Karsandas Thakarsey Ravjee Rs. 25; In memory of her grand-mother Bai Bhikaijee from Bai Avabai Rs. 25; Bai Jankibai Jamnalaljee Wardhavalla Rs. 20; Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee Surveyor Rs. 20; Mr. Thakar Mohanlal Nanabhoy, in sacred memory of his daughter Bai Mulibai' Rs. 15; Mr. Ardesar Kharshedjee Irani Rs. 15; Dr. N. K. Bhatt, in sacred memory of his deceased wife' Rs. 12; Anonymous Rs. 11; A Zoroastrian Lady through Mr. Merwanjee F. Master Rs. 11; Mr. Nathubhai Nensey in memory of his late uncle, Mr. Naranjee Keshavjee Rs. 10; A "Humble Being" Rs. 10; Mr. Manekshaw Dhunjishaw Rs. 10; Mr. and Mrs. Ranchoddas B. Patel Rs. 10; Mr. Sakarlal Bulakidas Rs. 6; Sums of and under rupees five Rs. 23; Total Rs. 79,956-8-1.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The report of patients admitted, treated and discharged at the Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Parsee General Hospital during June 1913 shows:—52, admitted; 59, remaining over from last month; 111, treated (during June); 29, discharged cured; and 15 discharged otherwise. There were 4 deaths and 63 patients remained at the end of the month. Total—111.

Of these the number of free patients is 54; patients paying Re. 1, 22; Re. 1-8, 5; Rs. 2, 7; Rs. 3, 18; Rs. 5, 5. Total—111.

Receipts realised during the month, Rs. 2,059-8-0; Actual working expenses of the Hospital during the month, Rs. 6,328-0-11; Average expense per day per head, Rs. 3-4-3; Nett loss for the month in the actual working of the Hospital, Rs. 4,160-0-0.

This loss indicates only the result of the actual working of the Hospital; and, does not take into account the monthly contributions and casual donations made by the Trustees of the Wadia Charity and others, or the interest accruing on the Endowment Fund in the hands of the Parsee Punchayat. There would be *no loss* if these were all taken into account. But, as these sources of income, with the exception of the interest on the Endowment Fund, are uncertain and the benefits thereof are tenable only for a limited period, the Parsee public are requested to subscribe liberally to enable the Committee to continue to treat free patients in such a large proportion (nearly 85 per cent. of the total treated) as they have been doing hitherto; as, otherwise, it is clear that the Institution cannot be allowed to work at such a huge loss, month after month, to equalise which, the number of free patients will have to be necessarily restricted.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation will be held this evening at 6-15 p.m. (Bombay Time.)

STAGE CARTRIDGE DEATH.

HOW A "HERO" WAS SHOT.

DOCTOR'S EVIDENCE.

The tragedy on the stage during the first night of a drama called "The Woman Conquers" at the Elephant and Castle Theatre, S.E. was inquired into by the Islington coroner, Mr. Walter Schroder, on August 19. The deceased, Mr. Herbert Bonhote Wilson, aged thirty-four, took the part of the hero, and the wound that caused his death was inflicted by a blank cartridge from a gun used by the villain (a part taken by Mr. D. Lewin Mannering) in a shooting scene in the drama, says the "Daily Mail."

Evidence of identification was given by the widow, who said she had not seen her husband for some years.

Mr. George Carlton Wallace, the producer of the play, said that a matinee had preceded "the first night," and there was no substantial difference between the two performances. All the actors appeared on the best of terms and the play had run smoothly, Mr. Mannering told him of the accident.

The Coroner: Did the deceased tell you what was the matter?—I saw what was the matter—a wound in the shoulder. He merely said he had been shot..

BACK TO THE STAGE.

Had he finished the part he had to play?—No not quite. The last scene had to be played.

Did he appear in that?—He was very plucky about it——

Did he or did he not? Perhaps it was a small part?—I cut out all the dialogue. The witness tok the deceased home in a taxicab and saw him the next day, when he seemed to be rather better.

In the play a blank cartridge had to be discharged at the deceased as the hero. As he was moving off the stage the villain had to shoot him secretly in the leg.

The Coroner: And did the same actor use the same gun in the afternoon?—Yes.

Mr. Gibbons (for Messrs. Gamage and Co., from whom the blank cartridges were purchased): It is recognised as dangerous to fire straight at a man with blank cartridges?—Not as dangerous. It is not advisable.

Mr. Wilson's shirt was burned away?—There was a hole round the wound. The witness would not swear that it was burned. For the last six years he had bought blank revolver cartridges at Messrs. Gamage and Co.

When you bought the guns did you say they were to be fired on the stage by one man at another?—That was taken for granted. After the accident he was surprised to find that the cartridge contained a felt wad, but at Gamage's he was told it was the usual type of cartridge.

"DIED" THOUSANDS OF TIMES.

Answering Mr. Williams (for Mr. Mannering), the witness said: I have been fired at thousands of times and have 'died' thousands of times, but it is taken as A.B.C. that there is no danger with blank cartridge.

To Mr. Tristram Beresford (his counsel) the witness said that he now bought blank cartridges from another firm.

Counsel: Is there a thin cardboard wad on the top of these, and the only wad, whereas in the cartridges you purchased from Messrs. Gamage is there a wad 1½ inches thick?—Yes.

Edward Thomas Clarke, a member of the St. John Ambulance Corps, said the deceased would not allow him to attend the wound until he had finished the last act.

Dr. Henry Johnson said the wound was about the size of a shilling, with ragged edges, and had the appearance of having been burned. The next day he found a piece of felt at the side of the wound and a wad a quarter of an inch thick and the size of a shilling in the muscle. Some days later he found another piece of felt and later still he found another piece which had apparently been filling a large hole.

Dr. S. A. Lane, house surgeon at the Great Northern Hospital, said the post-mortem examination revealed some pieces of bone and a fair-sized wad in the wound 4½ inches from the surface. Death was due to septic infection. The deceased told him that the gun was fired only three feet off him, but the deceased was probably not very careful in his estimate.

The inquiry was adjourned for a week.

BURMA CHIEF COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 8.

Mr. Justice L. M. Parlett, officiating Judge of the Chief Court goes on privilege leave during two months of the long vacation which begins on the 17th September.

Mr. Justice Young officiating Judge, Chief Court, reverts to his appointment as Government Advocate of Burma next week.

AIRSHIP ATTENDS WEDDING.

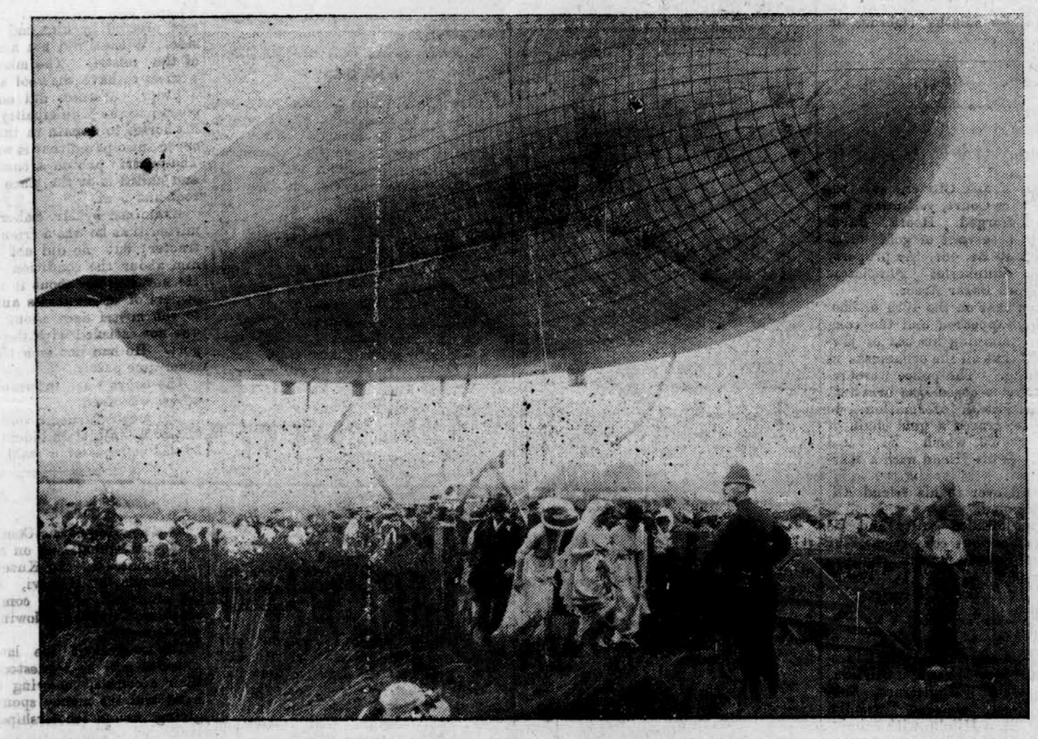

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

While the wedding was taking place between Capt. R. Pigot Rifle Brigade and Royal Flying Corps, to Miss Norara Beatrice Hargreaves, at St. Andrew's, Wraysbury, England, the Army Airship Beta flew from Farnborough and circled ever the church, afterwards over the house where the reception was held. After the flight the airship descended and the bride paid it a visit. In the photo the bride is seen leaving the Airship with two of the bride's maids.

RUMANIAN RULER'S ADVENTURE.

SHOWER OF STONES AT ROYAL MOTOR CAR.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" wired on August 21 as follows:—

The Rumanian newspapers report that the King and Queen, while making a motoring excursion near Sinaia a few days ago met a gypsy band on the road. The gypsies had just been driven off after an attack they had made on a rodkeeper's house, and were greatly excited. On seeing the motor-car aprroaching thy made a stand on the road, and made signs to the chauffeur to halt. Others, more reckless, and armed with revolvers and sticks, tried to stop the motor-car.

The chauffeur, seeing the danger threatening their Majesties, put on all speed. The gypsies, who did not know the occupant sof the car, flung stones after it; but no missile hit it, and their Majesties escaped without the slightest injury.

King Charles of Rumania, whose recent efforts for peace were so successful, is one of the oldest reigning sovereigns in Europe. He is in his 75th year, and has ruled the destinies of Romania for 47 years. He has been King, however, only since 1881, his title before that year being that of Reigning Prince, a position to which he was elected in 1866, on the advice of Prince Bismarck. The King is a scion of the House of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.

The Queen of Rumania, as Carmen Sylya, has won a universal reputation as a writer and poet.

The heir-apparent, Prince Ferdinand, a nephew of the King, married a daughter of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, uncle of King George V.

HOW TO CHOOSE A HUSBAND.

"WATCH HIM EAT A PEACH."

"If you want to know the character of the man you intend to marry, watch him eat a peach," is the advice tendered to financees in the "Figaro" by M. Elie Dautrin, a well-known French writer.

To girls in love, or on the brink of love, he gives a warning. "You should watch carefully at table the young man on whom your whole future will depend. If he should bend over his knife and fork and finish his roast in three gulps, beware! He is not the man who will be able to submit to tender sympathy and caresses. If he eats without enjoying what is put before him, and cannot tell you the menu a minute after, it means a disappointment for you; he will never appreciate the hats you wear, nor the style of your dresses, and you will look pretty for nothing.

"If he is immoderately fond, of the sweets, he is of a nervous disposition and will nag. If it is the cheese and roast he prefers, he is muscular and placid. If he be a bread eater, it means that he is fond of the country; if a lover of fine old wine, he has the soul of a landed proprietor.

"The best test of a future husband is to watch him at the moment of dessert. See how he handles a peach. Does he take it distractedly or like a man in a hurry? Does he swallow it hastily? Then say to yourself, 'He is not the husband for me.'

"But if he takes it slowly and tenderly, like a connoisseur who appreciates what he eats, if he does not swallow it at once, but peels it with the air of an artist, and treats it with devotion, then do not hesitate to marry him as quickly as yo[illegible]"

NEWSPAPER WORLD.

MR. ROBERT DONALD'S VISION.

"NEWS LAID ON LIKE GAS."

POCKET WIRELESS FOR ALL REPORTERS.

Mr. Robert Donald, the distinguished editor of "Daily Chronicle," in his opening address as president of the Institute of Journalists at York, on August 18, spoke of the new forces in journalism and the newspaper of the future, says the "Daily Mail."

He said that the Press during the last twenty years had undergone a revolution and the institute had not kept pace with this development. One outstanding effect of the changes was that there had been a check in the increase of newspapers. The number had increased little more than 6 per cent. in twenty years, while the population had increased 24 per cent. In the chief centres there were fewer morning and evening newspapers.

The existing papers were in the hands of fewer ownerships. Another far-reaching change was that the Press had become commercialised. The proprietorial system had almost disappeared. Instead of individual ownership we had corporations, public and private. Nine-tenths of the leading newspapers belonged to limited companies, with "neither bodies to be kicked nor souls to be damned."

Twenty years ago the list of the London Stock Exchange did not contain a single newspaper corporation. Now twelve large companies, representing many millions of capital figured in the quotations. Many other companies were dealt with publicly in a more restricted market. Stock Exchange annuals contained a list of twenty-six newspaper limited liability companies, all of which, except one, had been registered during the last twenty years. When he said that the Press had become commercialised he did not wish it to be inferred that personal ownership was a combination of paternalism and philanthropy.

The private owner liked his profit, but as he had no responsibility towards shareholders he preferred less profit to compromise with principle. Under corporate ownership the main concern of shareholders was their dividend, and dividends must be earned even if principle had to suffer.

THE HALFPENNY NEWSPAPER.

Along with the growth of the corporate owned Press had come in an inevitable part of the movement—multiple ownership. Combination had been the chief characteristic of industry all over the world, and the Press could not remain outside this tendency. One company sometimes owned or controlled a series of newspapers. There had been absorptions, amalgamations, alliances, with the result that vast aggregations of capital had been built up in which thousands of shareholders were interested. These agglomerations, piling up power and wealth, were controlled by the same forces which operated in other fields of industry.

Another phase in the changing times had been the nationalising of London news papers, which now overran the provinces. One could foresee other developments coming which would tend to squeeze weak newspapers out of existence. The big combinations were able to make it impossible for papers run on old-fashioned lines to survive or to permit new ones to be established unless backed by enormous wealth. The existence of the halfpenny newspaper, with its new methods of catering for readers, its new style of presenting news and pictures, and its machinery for pushing its circulation, was responsible to a large degree for the change which had taken place in morning journalism. There was no prospect of the halfpenny Press increasing its price or losing its influence.

Provincial newspapers were never better presented, more readable, or better edited than they were now. While competition had become more severe all combined in trade protection societies against a common enemy. During recent years the country had been covered with federations of newspaper proprietors, joined together as a national body by a national council. It was a new influence in the Press which must be reckoned with.

The new system was doing away with many of the great personal forces in journalism. The writing editor, as the centre from whom the life-blood of the newspaper flowed, was becoming extinct. In his place they had several editors and many writers with one chief or managing editor. The administrator was becoming the dominant power. The importance of the news department was magnified at the expense of the purely editorial. The man of ideas in the news sense was ousting the man of opinions in the political sense. The new system gave enormous power in the hands of those people to sway public opinion. That power over the public mind must always be accompanied by a corresponding sense of responsibility. He hoped that in the future there would be fewer daily newspapers; there was a tendency towards combination with huge and colossal circulations which would continue to grow.

AEROPLANE DELIV[illegible]

"The future methods of d[illegible]tion," said Mr. Donald, "will be quicker and circulations will cover greater areas. Airships and aeroplanes will be used for the most distant centres. Electric trains and motor-planes running in special tracks will also be used. In the chief centres of population papers will be distributed by electric or pneumatic tubes. The morning and evening newspapers will be merged and editions will come out almost every hour, day and night. News will be collected by wireless telephones. The reporter will always have a portable telephone with him with which he can communicate with his paper.

"At the other end the wireless telephone message will be delivered to the sub-editor printed in column form. At the people's recreation halls, with the cinematograph and gramophone, all the news of the day will be given. People may become too lazy to read, and news will be laid on to the house or office just as gas and water is now.

"The occupiers will listen to an account of the news of the day read to them by much improved phonographs while sitting in their garden; or a householder will have his daily newspaper printed in column form by a printing machine in his hall just as we have tape machines in offices now." In conclusion, Mr. Donald said journalism should foster and guide every upward movement, every elevating tendency. Capitalists might call the tune, but journalists were still able to give the tone.

Mr. James Sykes, of Leeds, was elected without opposition president for the ensuing year.

OXYGEN

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Sudden Illness Has No Terrors For The Owner of An OXYPATHOR.

No anxiety is so acute as that felt by the person obliged to be absent from those most near and dear. The lives of these loved ones are the most precious of all things—the guarding of their lives the most important of all things. You need not worry if there is an OXYPATHOR in your home, even if you are thousands of miles away.

The owner of an OXYPATHOR is safe from sudden, dangerous diseases, such as:—Pneumonia Pleurisy, Croup, Peritonitis, La-Grippe, Quincy, Congestive Conditions, Dysentery, Inflammation of all kinds, Acute Indigestion, and other similar diseases.

The prompt use of the OXYPATHOR gives the patient immediate control of the disease. Continuing the use of the OXYPATHOR for a short while, cures the trouble.

Chronic sufferers from such diseases as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Gout, Asthma, Dysentry, Catarrh, Constipation, Piles, General Debility, Liver Trouble, Kidney Disease, Varicose Veins, Sciatica, most forms of Paralysis, Galstones, Tonsilitis. Nervous Diseases, and other similar ailments will find immediate relief and final cure in the use of an OXYPATHOR.

To the person at home or the traveller abroad the OXYPATHOR is equally as indispensable. It can be used in the house, at the hotel, while visiting or travelling on land or sea.

The OXYPATHOR is not only for Invalids. It readily and naturally restores vigor to the tired. It brings sleep to the weary body and worn-out nerves. It dispels slight indispositions of all sorts.

The OXYPATHOR applied to your body compels your blood, without further thoughts or efforts on your part, to greatly increase its absorption of OXYGEN from the air. The immediate effect of the OXYPATHOR is to oxygenate the blood and rid it of its impurities. As an inevitable result, complete restoration of health follows.

No man or woman has the right to be discouraged. There is something like an endless chain about the medical-drug method of treating illness. With the OXYPATHOR there is no "perhaps one more bottle will help you" after you have already taken ten or twenty. No drugs—no medicines—none are required. The OXYPATHOR makes you independent of drugs and medicines for ever.

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WISDOM FOR THE TIMES.

A WEEKLY SEARCHLIGHT ON THOUGHT AND IDEAS.

following collection appears in s weekly":—

PRICES HAVE RISEN.

for the world-wide increase, I the general explanation is to found in the fact that wages have been rising throughout the world, especially among the poorer classes and the more backward races—for example, in India and in Eastern Europe. The result is that the labour cost of production has been increased. This may have been overset to a limited extent by the increased use of machinery and the wider cultivation of the new countries of the world, but the improved economic position of the proper class throughout the world—their increased demand and increased consumption—is the root cause of the rise in prices. It must be remembered that these classes are eating more and dressing better than they did ten or fifteen years ago, and the fact of this increased demand is the cause of the increased prices. It is, you see, a question of supply and demand; we always get back to that. To sum the matter up in an instance, you can say that because the Poles, who formerly lived on rye bread, are now demanding wheaten bread we have to pay more for our wheat.—Harold Cox, in the "Manchester Guardian."

POSTER ART.

The art of the poster is really worth serious attention. In truth, many of the poster artists show an originality in technique and experiment that the painters of gallery pictures might emulate. The gallery picture-maker is free as the winds, and his freedom often excites him to exploit only his own cleverness. The poster artist works under orders. He must please; he umst charm and interests the eye; he must be intelligible, and, of course, he must force the observer to hold in memory the thing advertised. But the thing advertised can be made, while plain to the eye, so unobtrusive as to result in little lessening of the artistic effect. The delightful invitation to the Country posters commissioned by the Underground Railway authorities certainly succeed in pleasing the eye and in dircting our steps to the scenes advertised. If the scenes are not always as attractive as the poster suggests that is the fault of Nature. The poster artist is widening his boundaries, but he wants encouraging. Why should there not be a Poster Academy? Why should not a poster exhibition be held once a year with medals and honours? There is no reason why a poster should not be a work of art. Indeed a number produced within the past 20 years come quite within this category and should be preserved in a permanent gallery.—C. Lewis Hind, in the "Daily Chronicle."

GARDEN FASHIONS.

It is impossible to define on what principle fashions change in floriculture, but anyone closely associated with plants can see without any special range of vision that the tendency to-day is for such things as produce their flowers in an informal manner; in foliage, also, the preference is for that which is effective, or even curious. The revival of a fashion prevalent in past times—namely, the cultivation of hardly herbaceous plants—remains steadfaast. We have many times raised our voice in vindication of old-fashioned flowers, and, while delighting in colour, we have always deplored the neglect of many beautiful and interesting subjects of easy culture. Dame Fashion caters for a variety to captivate and satiate the ambitious eye. If the prevailing fashion be the quietness incident to the old mixed herbaceous system, with the help of a few shrubs of elegant habit dotted over the surface to enhance the picture, then that style is accepted and admired. If it chance to assume a brighter piece of colouring, with more of the artistic and less of the natural, as is to be seen in butterfly-like beds and borders, then that fashion is by all means resorted to and imitated. No sooner however, does either one or the other prevail than a cry is raised for something else. The fluctuations of popular opinion in this respect might, to a dispassionate observer, seem whimsical and absured; but they are no more so than the variation of opinion on other things where the palate or the taste is concerned, and calls for the exercise of proper judgment. Donald McDonald, F.L.S., in the "Daily Telegraph."

OBITER DICTA.

They could not educate the people and at the same time ask them to live under conditions with which they were content when they were thoroughly uneducated.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

It is with crime as with greatness: some men are born criminals, others have crime thrust upon them.

SIR JAMES CRICHTON BROWNE.

Leprosy is curable. It has now been brought within the scape of the national treatment of disease, and the word "incurable" may be erased from the text-books.

MAJOR E. R. ROST.

Forceful thinking is not bounded by rules of grammar, but goes directly for the word with which to express itself without equivocation.

ELIZABETH H. HANCOCK.

Preach any crusade, and superstition multiplies the followers. Crusade is a holy name.

WILLIAM E. CHANCELLOR, PH.D.

Democratic absolutism is just as repulsive, and history has shown it to be just as fatal, to the rights of individual manhood as is monarchical absolutism. ELIHU ROOT.

Henceforward there is but one probable cause of war; it is commercial jealousy. YVES GUYOT.

LIMITATIONS OF THE SPIRIT.

There is always something comic in the attitude of men, who walking forward themselves, have their eyes fixed upon the past, and who, as their attention is turned backwards, resent it bitterly when they bark their own shins. We are living in a present rapidly developing into a future, where these limitations of women's sphere for the great majority of women, have become by the present conditions of the race, comic in their impossibility. We cannot, however beautiful and desirable the past may appear to men, go backwards, and in all this criticism on women's dress, why this silence on the decollete, skimmy, transparent, voluminous, trailing, microbe-collecting garments of the past? Surely the Press should use their power to hasten to give women votes, if only out of gratitude for the enormous amount of "copy" our sex provides. Look a little deeper, you dear reactionary, polarised by the past, and you will find that never has the working woman, who is gradually being forced into independence by the modern conditions, never-have working women been more sensibly, hygienically dressed. The exaggeration in dress is with those ornamental parasites who are generally anti-Suffrage, and but for their costume, which at present arouses the interest of the nation, are the ideal representatives of the limitations of the home. Workers, the "natural women" workers, are only discontented and irritated by the limitations imposed by the conditions of the past. The only limitations which exist are not those of sex, but of the spirit, and who is to say where the spirit of life and progress will limit the power both in the home and out of it to the women of this race?—LENA ASHWELL, in the "Morning Post."

FORCE VERSUS KNOWLEDGE.

The man of force (apparently about one man in a million is a man of force), although he may never have opened a book in his life, easily dominates the classical scholar who is not possessed of equal power. It is not true that knowledge is power. No amount of knowledge of either books or men will contribute one cell to the dynamic force of any human being. And for every cell of force in a man there is in his vocabulary the word with which to give it expression.—WALTER NEALE, in "Neale's Monthly."

LUGGAGE—A GROWTH.

We may refuse to admit that our pronunciation is degraded, but we cannot deny that it is different from the standard of usage of the previous generation. Language, it must be remembered, is in all its phases a growth, and every living tongue suffers change not only in form and significance, but also, and perhaps more noticeably, in utterance.—ROBERT J. MENNES, in the "Atlantic Monthly."

FEMALE BANDIT'S

AID OF SCIENCE.

The Paris Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" wired on August 19.

The "Matin' publishes a second instalment of Madame Maitrejean's memoirs written in the same vein of mild irony.

At 20 years of age one cannot be expected to have much experience save that of others, and everyone knows that the only experience which is of any value must be bought at one's own expense. However, I began to draw certain conclusions. I noticed the profound aversion of my comrades for any sort of salaried work. Unfortunately, under such a regime pay-days are few and far between. We had only the "idea" to live on. We ate little and drank water. It is extraordinary the amount of water some Anarchists take internally in comparison with the amount they use for external application. Two of the main characteristics of the perfect Anarchist are vegetarianism and teetotalism. Callemin, Garnier, and Bannot would not have eaten a beefsteak or drunk a glass of wine for anything in the world. I have never been able to understand how, having so few wants, they had such immense desires.

Madame Maitrejan does not appear to have approved of the dogma of the community of goods as interpreted by an Anarchist friend of her husband's.

For eighteen months he visited us daily at dinner time. Without waiting for an invitation he would sit down to the table, help himself to the tit-bits and almost all the wine. An Anarchist, he used to say, must not stand on ceremony, and he added sometimes with shameless frankness that he was just as ready to live at the expense of Anarchist "mugs" as of any other kind of mug.

Finally, to get rid of this importunate guest, Madame Maitrejean and her husband had to change their lodging between one day and the next and leave no address. Then comes the story of the separation from her husband, recounted in the deliciously casual tone always adopted by the writer when M. Maitrejean is in question.

So then I left Maitrejean. At first I felt rather sorry. After all, he was a worthy man and a steady worker. Every Saturday night he brought home his pay—quite a snug sum. What had I against him? Nothing very definite; at most an incompatibility of anarcuistic temper. Our brains were not on the same level. Any idea at all above the ordinary made him dizzy, whilst I loved to be among the clouds. When I left him Maitrejean gave up all work. Did he want to win me back by proving to me that he also was a complete "illegalist"? Who knows? One day I heard that he had been arrested as a coiner. In his old trade of saddler he used to make close on £3 a week. In his new profession his gains were never over 25s. No one is more exploited than a coiner. However, four years' imprisonment crowned his efforts.

With this rather unkind cut, Mme. Maitrejean leaves her husband, for the time being at least, and turns to talk of her new companions, the individualists Anarchists, with whom she had now cast her lot. She cannot resist a few hits against her betes noires, the scientific Anarchists. "Oh, science!" she cries, "what stupidities have been committed in thy name!" and apropos tells a pleasant story of a hygienic comrade.

One evening in summer we were waiting in the Rue Muller for the arrival of a lecturer who was to discourse on hygiene. It was long past the hour, and there was no sign of him. Suddenly she saw a crowd surging by the Sainte Marie steps. Five hundred people were jeering and shouting at a man only in bathing drawers. It was our missing lecturer.

Needless to say, the prophet of hygiene was "run in," and there was no lecture that evening. Mme. Maitrejean admits that the comrades are vain folk, and that their great desire is to "epater le bourgeois," to shock the respectable taxpayer. The writer states that this desire was a weakness of her own.

I even succeeded in shocking Carouy once. Carouy was meticulously economical—even a bit of a miser. Any unnecessary expenditure shocked him beyond all words. One night I was walking down the Boulevard Saint Michel with him and Kilbatchiche. Our whole fortune consisted of three francs and a few centimes, and Carouy knew it. At a sign from Kilbatchiche I distributed it all to the children we met. Carouy literally foamed at the mouth. By next day all the Anarchist sets knew about it.

STORY OF A POET.

On mature reflection Mme. Maitrejean has come to the conclusion the "Illegalists" were fools, and that the risks of "Illegalism" were out of all proportion to its result. "The social order," she says, in her incisive way, "will not be changed because a box of sardines is missing from a shop front." However, she grants that some "Illegalists" did not lack "culot"—cheek—and thereby she hangs the following tale:

A friend of mine, an old Bohemian poet, was walking one day in the Rue de Clignancourt with an up-to-date "Illegalist." The poor old man had not lunched, the day before he had also forgotten to dine.

"This can't go on." said the sympathetic "Illegalist"; "come with me, I've got an idea." Whereupon the "Illegalist" whistled for his dog. A short distance away a poulterer was arranging his shopfront. At a sign from his master the dog made a leap, caught a chicken in his teeth, and ran away. The poulterer ran after him. Whereupon, with the utmost calm, the "Illegalist" took two more chickens and gave one of them to the astonished poet. "And now let us be off," he said. But suddenly he stopped.

"What a fool I am!" he cried; "I have forgotten the cress, that excellent and hygienic comestible." And he returned and took two bunches.

"My dog doesn't like cress," he explained, as he and the poet walked peacefully to the "Illegalist's" dwelling, where they found the dog waiting for them at the door. "I never had such a good 'bowout,'" confessed my friend the poet.

Another instalment of the memoirs is promised.

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

CONSOMME RICHE.
FISH A LA SAUCE MOUTARDE.
PUMPKIN ENTREE AU PARMESAN.
RAGOUT OF BEEF A LA RAMSES.
SCRAMBLED BRAINS A LA TARTARE.
BOMBE A LA MARINETTE.

Soupmeat, As. 5. Fish, As. 8. Beef, As. 6. Brains, As. 2-6. Red Pumpkin, As. 2. Eggs, As. 7. Vegetables, As. 6. Potatoes, As. 2. Total—Rs. 2-3-6.

CONSOMME RICHE.

This is ordinary good meat stock well-flavoured, thickened with a puree of Jerusalem artichokes and tomatoes, and if necessary a little brown roux, i.e., flour and butter cooked together till a rich brown.

FISH A LA SAUCE MOUTARDE.

Marinade the fillets of fish in oil, chilli vinegar, onion juice and salt for an hour; drain, dry and grill them. Serve with this sauce. In a small pan melt a dessertspoonful of butter, the same of flour, a dash of vinegar, a tablespoonful of mustard, salt pepper and enough water to make a thick paste. Cook all well together and pour over, the grilled fillets.

PUMPKIN ENTREE AU PARMESAN.

Set the peeled pumpkin in salt and water for half an hour, then cut it into slices and divide these across the middle. Fry them with a tablespoonful of fat, salt, pepper, aromatic spice and a drop or two of onion juice, for some minutes; place them in a buttered fireproof dish, thickly sprinkle with grated cheese, then baked crumbs and little dabs of butter. Set in the oven for ten or fifteen minutes.

RAGOUT OF BEEF A LA RAMSES.

Cut the beef into thickish pieces and brown them over the fire with a little fat. Well grease or butter a casserole and put a layer of fat bacon cut thinly. Then a layer of onion slices—the onion may be blanched before slicing—and sprinkle with a pinch of mixed herbs and celery salt. Set the pan on a low fire and when the contents smoke a little add the fillets, which have been salted and peppered on both sides. Now cover hermetically and set in the oven or on a low fire for one and a half hours. Carefully remove the meat with a fork and add to the gravy a wineglassful of sour cream, stirring well to detach the glutinous part of the gravy from the bottom. Strain over the meat which may be served with some well-cooked and dried rice.

SCRAMBLED BRAINS A LA TARTARE.

Thoroughly wash the brains and parboil them in water, salt, the juice of a lime, a slice of onion and some peppercorns; drain and chop them finely. Beat up four eggs in a pan, add a tablespoonful of butter, a dash of chilli vinegar, some minced parsley and seasoning to taste; mix in the brains and stir over the fire till the mixture begins to set; serve on buttered toast.

BOMBE A LA MARINETTE.

Make a good vanilla flavoured custard from four eggs and half a seer of milk, adding enough brandy to be noticeable—about half a wineglass perhaps—set in the freezer and freeze it as hard as possible. With some of Cadbury's Mexican chocolate—the blue wrapper—make a thick chocolate sauce adding a little sherry and a dash of lime peel. This is made by dissolving the grated chocolate in a little water flavoured with the peel, and when quite mixed, adding the yolks of two eggs and beating all in a pan set in another of boiling water over the fire till it froths. No sugar will be needed. Unmould the ice pudding and at the last moment mask it with the hot sauce.

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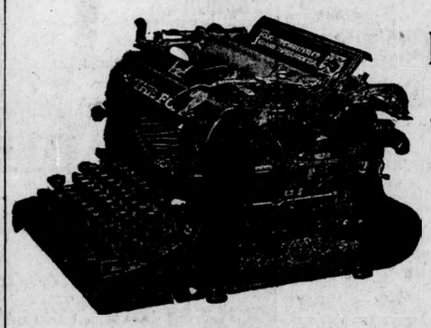

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